

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLV

WINNIPEG, CANADA, JULY 21, 1909

No. 878

Users Tell

Go right out into Eastern Canada and you'll find farmers actually using more Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators than the three next best combined. Go right out into Western Canada and you'll find four times as many Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators in actual use as the next best machine.

That proves Tubulars are best

An actual canvass of separator users throughout Canada has proved these statements true. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Sales exceed most, if not all, others combined.

Write for catalog No. 186



THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.



HIDES AND RAW FURS

Our returns to shippers are the best advertisement we have. Make us a trial shipment and become a permanent customer.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST

The Lightcap Hide & Fur Co.

P.O. BOX 1092

172-176 King St., WINNIPEG

The "NEVER FAIL"
Oil and Gasoline Cans
GALVANIZED IRON



3 and 5 Gal. Imperial Measure

ADVANTAGES OF THE "NEVER-FAIL" CAN

You have no oil valves or pump to get out of order, no faucet to leak and drip. You do not have that disagreeable odor of oil and gasoline in your rooms when using this Can.

You need not be afraid of an explosion if you use the "Never Fail" Can.

You do not have oil all over your hands, lamp and floor, when using a "Never Fail."

Your oil and gasoline bills will be one-third less when using one of these cans, as they are air-tight, allowing no evaporation.

It is the only Can wherein gasoline may be kept with any degree of safety.

Ask your dealer for a "Never Fail." Take it home and use it, give it a fair trial; then, if not satisfied, take it back and demand your money. Can you ask any more than this? Will you not give it a trial on these terms?

Will draw over a gallon a minute.

Will take all the oil out of the can.

Will run the oil from lamp back into Can.

Your money back if not satisfied.

If your dealer can't supply you, write us.

MONCRIEFF & MURPHY

Agents for Western Canada

SCOTT BLOCK

WINNIPEG

The Best Barn Roofing

Eastlake Metallic Shingles are a positive insurance against fire and lightning—the large surface of metal scatters the electricity, rendering it harmless. A roof of Eastlake Steel Shingles costs less than a wooden roof equipped with lightning rods, and will last a lifetime—roofs covered with Eastlake Shingles 25 years ago are perfectly weatherproof to-day—never having needed repairs.

Our booklet, "Eastlake Metallic Shingles," tells you exactly what you want to know about the roofing problem. Write for it. Phone Park 800.



"Send for information regarding the rat and mice proof sheet metal lining for granaries. It will save you money."—The Philosopher of Metal Town.

MANUFACTURERS 1750

The Metallic Roofing Co. Limited
TORONTO & WINNIPEG

WESTERN CANADA FACTORY:

797 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY
The Great Traders of the Great West

LEASING OF LANDS

The company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarters or half-sections. For particulars apply the Land Department, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

T. Mayne Daly, K.O.
W. Madeley Crichton

Roland W. McClure
E. A. Cohen

Daly, Crichton & McClure

Barristers and Solicitors
Office—CANADA LIFE BUILDING
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

WHEELER & CARLE
ENGINEERS BRAZERS
MACHINISTS

Machine and Foundry Work of Every Description

If you have trouble in replacing broken castings, send them to us and have them repaired. We operate the only

CAST IRON BRAZING

Plant in Western Canada and make a specialty of this class of work.

153 Lombard St. Winnipeg, Man.



THE MAN WHO WAS INSURED
THE MAN WHO WASN'T

There's A Difference

In the facial expressions of the man who is and the man who is not insured after a fire has done its destructive work. Contented relief marks the face of the man with a policy; despair the features of the man who was uninsured. Which face would YOU wear if fire destroyed your home to-morrow? It is a matter you want to act about quickly. If not insured, see us at once.

The Winnipeg Fire Assurance Company

8 Bank of Hamilton Chambers

Phone 179 WINNIPEG, MAN.

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

SUMMER SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN

Farmers who have still wheat or oats on hand should not delay now in getting the same shipped forward to Fort William and Port Arthur in order to secure the comparatively high prices which will be going for old crop grain during July, and probably the most part of August.

Farmers can only be sure of getting all that they ought to realize out of their grain by shipping it in carlots to Fort William or Port Arthur, and having it sold for them by a first class commission house, acting as their agent.

We possess unsurpassed facilities for handling wheat, oats, barley or flax for farmers who ship their grain themselves, because we are a reliable commission firm, of many years standing and experience, well known over Western Canada as working solely on commission as agents for shippers, and we are prepared to handle to the best advantage for our customers all grain entrusted to us. We make liberal advances against railroad car shipping bills immediately we receive the same, and make prompt returns after sales have been made.

We always give our customers the name and address of the party or firm to whom we sell their grain.

When in Winnipeg at the Industrial Exhibition, or at any other time, we will be much pleased to have farmers visit us at our office in the Grain Exchange Building.

Please write us regarding prices and market prospects, and for shipping instructions, any information or advice about selling will be promptly and cheerfully given.

Thompson, Sons & Company,

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

700-703-A GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, CANADA

GET READY FOR HAY BALING

THE demand of the market is for baled hay. There are the best of reasons why you should bale the hay you have to sell.

There's a larger demand for it. It brings a better price. It is easier to handle.

And you should bale it yourself rather than hire it done because the money you would pay the contract baler eats a big hole in your profits.

You have the time to do your own baling. You have idle horses in the fall and early winter to furnish the power. And you have enough help, or nearly enough help, on the farm to operate the press. All you need is a good reliable hay press.

I. H. C. PULL-POWER PRESSES DO GOOD WORK AND FAST WORK

Buy one of the strong steel and iron I. H. C. presses this year, and if you have any considerable amount of hay to bale, it will save you its cost the first season. And you will have a reliable press for many seasons to come.

I. H. C. presses make you independent of the contract baler.

They are specially valuable to the average farmer and hay raiser because they are operated with small forces, at no expense for power, and the work can be done at times when there is little else for either man or horses to do. These presses will bale your hay, straw or anything else you have to bale into solid, compact and uniform bales. The one-horse press, an ideal baler for small hay raisers, turns out 14x18-inch bales. Under average conditions, it will bale at the rate of 6 to 8 tons a day. The two-horse press has bale chambers 14 by 18, 16 by 18 and 17 by 22 inches in size, and bales 8 to 15 tons a day—a profitable machine for joint ownership among neighboring farmers or doing contract baling.

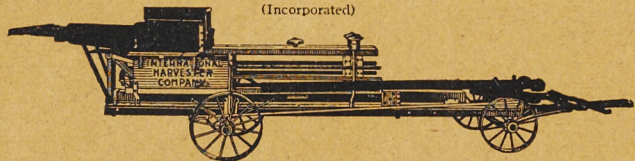
I. H. C. presses are not horse killers, are convenient to operate and there is no pounding or uneven draft. Both are full circle presses, and do not worry the horses with constant stopping, backing and starting.

Call on the International local agent and see the presses, or write to the nearest branch house for catalogue and particulars.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

(Incorporated)



Sunshine grates have maximum strength

Sunshine Furnace has four triangular grate bars, each having three distinct sides. In the single-piece and two-piece grate no such-like provision is made for expansion or contraction, and a waste of coal always follows a shaking.

On the left- and right-hand sides are cotter pins, which when loosened permit the grates to slide out. These four grate bars are made of heavy cast iron, and are finished up with bulldog teeth. The teeth will grind up the toughest clinker; and

SUNSHINE furnace

because the grates are made in sections, not only can nothing but dust and ashes pass through, but after each shaking a different side can be presented to the fire. Also, with the Sunshine grate there is no back-breaking movements attached to the shaking. By gently rocking the lever, first on the left and then on the right, the ashes are released on both sides, and fall through into the pan.

McClary's

Our Job Department

is at your service. Ask us to quote a price on your next stationery order and we will be pleased to submit an estimate. Write NOW.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, Ltd.
Winnipeg, Manitoba

SLOCAN PARK

The Choicest Fruit Land in the

KOOTENAYS

Land the very Best.
Level as a Prairie Farm.

No Rocks or Stones.

Water for Irrigation at every lot.

No Frosts.

Uncleared or Partly Cleared, or Wholly Cleared, as you like.

Partly Planted or Wholly Planted, as you like.

Land Cared for and Improved until you come at actual cost.

Prices and terms most advantageous to you.

You can go onto this Partly Cleared and Planted Land and

Make a Living From the Start

C. P. R. Station, Post Office, Express Office, Village, Large Mill, etc., within ten minutes walk.

Spur on the property. Thirty hours from the Prairie Markets without reshipment. Only 20 miles from Nelson by rail. On the beautiful Slocan River. Good Fishing and Shooting. Title absolute.

The balance of these fine plots will be gone before fall. For full particulars write,

THE KOOTENAY-SLOCAN
FRUIT CO., Ltd.

NELSON

B. C.

The "WIZARD" Portable Grain Elevator

CONSTRUCTION

The "Wizard" Portable Grain Elevator is built any height, standard 18-ft. leg.

Grain is elevated by cups and conveyor or by worm screw.

Mounted on skids, but can be operated on a wagon or truck.

Hopper swings back out of the way for wagon.

Leg swings down when moving and rests on frame.

Spout can be swung in any direction, or up or down.

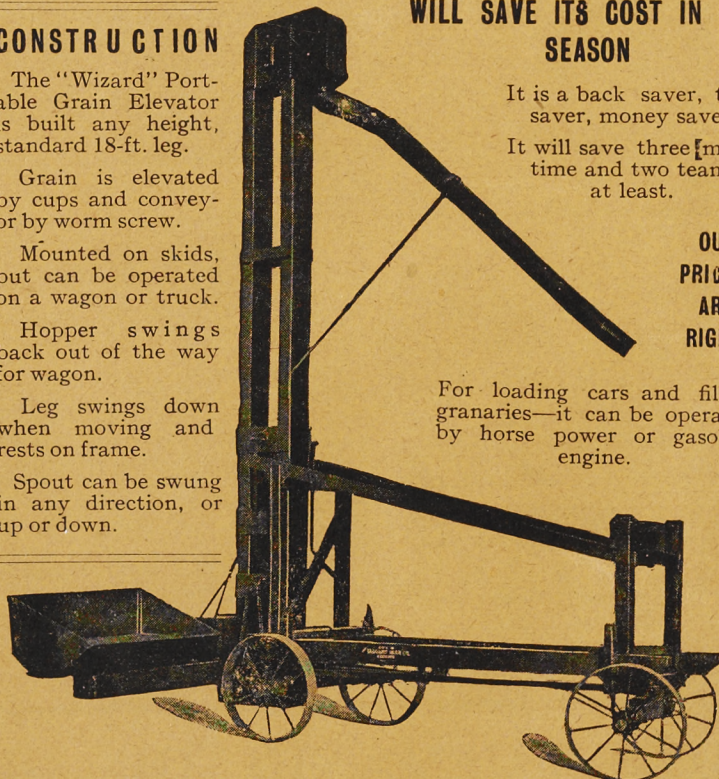
WILL SAVE ITS COST IN ONE SEASON

It is a back saver, time saver, money saver.

It will save three men's time and two teams at least.

OUR
PRICES
ARE
RIGHT

For loading cars and filling granaries—it can be operated by horse power or gasoline engine.



This cut shows Elevator mounted on truck, with leg up and hopper ready to receive grain. Write for prices and terms. Agents wanted.

Our line of specialties include—Steel wheel Trucks, Caboose Trucks, Rotary Plow Harrows, Harrow Carts, Sewing machines, Disc Sharpeners, &c.

THE HARMER IMPLEMENT CO.

142 PRINCESS STREET

WINNIPEG

Buy Land in WISCONSIN

You can get good farm land cheap and on easy terms. We build houses for settlers—house and 80 acres for \$1,000. A 40-acre farm for \$10 a month, no interest, no taxes and with insurance. Fertile soil, easily cleared. Ready market. Good roads, schools and churches. Write for full particulars to

Dept. 25

G. F. SANBORN CO.

181 La Salle St.,

Chicago, Ill.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND
REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the sole head of a family or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon, and cultivation of, the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts, a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

? Which of These Music Folios Would You Like ?

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE has made arrangements with one of the largest Music Publishers in America whereby you can have your choice of any THREE of the following folios FREE.

Secure one NEW subscriber to the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal" and we will send you your choice of any three volumes. This is a wonderful opportunity. TAKE ADVANTAGE OF IT.

This is really a wonderful offer. You can see from the list of contents the very high-class music offered. The selections in each volume, if purchased separately at a music store, would cost you from \$1.00 to \$3.00.

KINDERGARTEN SONGS AND GAMES

Vol. 1.

Contents:



"Birds Are in the Woodland," "Christmas as it Comes," "Ding Dong Bell," "Fox and Goose," "Golden Rule, The," "Hobby Horse," "Humpty Dumpty," "Johnny Had a Little Dog," "Little Jack Horner," "Little Miss Muffit," "Lovely May," "Merry Chorus, The," "Oh, Pretty Polly," "Ring Around a Rosy," "Rosalind," "Sweet Music is Stealing," "Swing, Cradle, Swing," "Birdy Sweet," "Butter Cup, The," "Chatterbox, The," "Children's Song," "Come All You Young Men," "Cradle Song," "Cricket, The," "Ever to the Right," "Farmer, The,"

AND MANY OTHERS

Price, 50 cents

EASY PIANO PIECES

Vol. 1

Contents:



Alice Waltz
Camp of the Gypsies (Op. 424, No. 3)
Cuckoo's Song
Fair, The (Op. 101, No. 8)
Golden Youth
Gondoliers Song (Op. 79)
Good Night
Happy Days
Peaceful Dreams
Petite Tarantelle (Op. 46)
Priere Du Matin (Morning Prayer), Op. 130
Little Hunting Song
Schottische (Op. 105)
Valse (Op. 272)

Bohm
Behr
Becker
Gurlitt
Reinecke
Kohler
Loeschhorn
Lichner
Bohm
Heller
Op. 130
Streabbog
Schumann
Streabbog
Duvernoy

Price, 50 cents

POPULAR PARLOR PIECES

Vol. 1.

Contents:

The Shepherd Boy
The Maiden's Prayer
Flower Song
Black Hawk Waltz
Secret Love Gavotte
Remember Me
La Paloma
Warblings at Eve

Price, 50 cents



POPULAR DANCE FOLIO

Contents:

Beautiful Blue Danube, Waltzes
Love's Dream After the Ball, Waltzes
Fair Lillies, Schottische
Old Time Favorite, Lanciers
A Frangesa, March and Two-Step
The King's Messenger, March and Two-Step
On Parade, March and Two-Step

Price, 50 cents



FAMOUS HYMNS

"Abide With Me," "Away With Needless Sorrow," "Come all Ye Faithful," "Come Ye Disconsolate," "Come Ye Thankful People," "Evening Hymn," "Fairest Lord Jesus," "Glorious Things of Thee are Spoken," "Glory, Laud and Honor," "God the All Merciful," "Hark! Hark My Soul," "Heaven is My Home," "Holy, Holy, Holy," "Holy Night," "How Gentle God's Commands," "Jerusalem the Golden," "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," "Joy to the World," "My God My King," "Nearer My God to Thee," "Oh, Render Thanks to God," "Old Hundred," "Onward Christian Soldiers,"

AND MANY OTHERS

Price, 50 cents



YOUNG FOLKS CLASSICS

Vol. 1.

Contents:



Album Blatt
Danza Espagnole
Farewell to the Piano
Happy Hours
Life's Happiness
Mazurka
Menuet
Moment Musical
Petit Valse
Repentance
Simple Life
Token of Friendship

Grieg
Metra
Beethoven
Streabbog
Strauss
Chopin
Gounod
Scharwenka
Karganoff
Nicode
Lichner
Reinecke

Price, 50 cents

ALBUM OF FAMOUS SONGS

Contents:

Creole Love Song
The Monarch of the Woods
Tell Her I love Her So
O Happy Day
The Yeoman's Wedding Song
The Minstrel Boy
I've Something Sweet to Tell You
Flee as a Bird
It Was a Dream
Thy Face

Price, 50 cents



FAMOUS SONGS OF ALL NATIONS

With Original, as Well as English Words
Containing the National Songs and Hymns of America, Austria, Denmark, England, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Poland, Russia, Scotland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Wales.

Price, 50 cents



PARLOR SONGS

Contents:



Comin' Thro' the Rye
Listen to the Mocking Bird
Ben Bolt (Don't You Remember Sweet Alice)
Massa's in the Cold Ground
Killarney
How Can I leave Thee
Juanita
Call Me Back Again
Heart Bowed Down
La Paloma
The Dove

Price, 50 cents



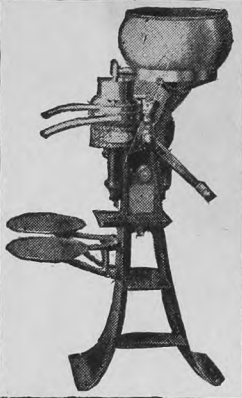
OPERA GEMS, VOL. 1.

Contents:

Anvil Chorus (From II Trovatore)
Bohemian Girl (Potpourri)
Die Hugenotten
Fra Diavolo
Huguenots
Il Trovatore (Anvil Chorus)
La Bohemienne
Lucia di Lammermoor (Sextette)
Martha
Rigoletto
Sextette from Lucia (Lucia di Lammermoor)
William Tell

Price, 50 cents

Address : Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg Limited, Winnipeg, Manitoba



DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

THE WORLD'S STANDARD

De Laval Cream Separators cost no more than other separators, considering actual capacity. They save an average \$50.—per year over other farm sizes of separators and an average \$100.—per year over other creaming systems, and they last twenty years as against two to five years for other machines. They are sold for cash or on terms that enable their paying for themselves, and there is no payment of any kind in advance that practically binds the buyer to his bargain.

De Laval Cream Separators are the highest type of farm implement made and invariably prove the most profitable of farm investments. They are guaranteed to be in every way as represented and to fulfil every claim made as a condition of their acceptance by the purchaser. They are sold on as sound a basis as a government bond and their prestige is as solid as the Rock of Gibraltar.

The buyer who puts his money into any other separator today and continually wastes some of his product through its use must surely do so without knowledge of the up-to-date De Laval machine, the opportunity for which knowledge is free to him for the asking.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

MONTREAL

WINNIPEG

VANCOUVER

After supper to-night,
take a brush and apply

Stephens

VARNISH STAIN

to your dining room table. In the morning you'll scarcely recognize the beautiful, smooth, glossy table as your former dingy, scratched one of the night before.

This requires very little work. It is much easier to do than you'd think, and the results are so pleasing and so surprising that you will never regret spending the little money it costs.



Write us for Booklet No. 20 and Color Cards for complete particulars about these superior and necessary Household Stains.

Progressive hardware dealers will fill your orders.

G. F. STEPHENS & CO., LIMITED,
Paint and Varnish Makers,
Winnipeg, - - - Canada.



THE MOST IMPORTANT FARM MACHINE

THE MANURE SPREADER

Are you Saving Money, or are you Losing it by being without One?

You believe that money spent for a mowing machine or a binder is well invested. Still you use these machines only a few days in the year.

You use the hay rake, because it saves you time and labor.

These are valuable machines. They are now counted indispensable by most farmers, even though they stand unused over eleven months in the year.

But a manure spreader is a still more valuable machine. Its purpose is to keep up the fertility of the soil. It is the machine you use *all seasons*, and the one on which the real usefulness of all your other farm machines depends.

If you have not already done so, you should consider now the advisability of having an I. H. C. manure spreader on your farm.

You will have choice of two different spreaders in the I. H. C. line—the Cloverleaf, endless apron spreader, and the Corn King, return apron spreader. Each of these spreaders handles the manure in all conditions perfectly and will give you long satisfactory service.

These spreaders are not ordinary. Their frames are made of air dried wood stock. They have serviceable, tractive power producing wheels, beaters that are unsurpassed for tearing the coarsest manure into the smallest pieces and applying it uniformly, aprons that deliver the manure to the beater with the least possible friction and

in a uniform manner. Any one of these machines will, if given proper care, last a lifetime.

The labor of spreading manure is greatly lessened by using one of these I. H. C. spreaders. Not only is the labor lessened, but it is changed into agreeable work.

But the strongest reason for using an I. H. C. spreader is the increased value you get out of the manure. The best authorities agree that manure spread by an I. H. C. spreader has at least double the value of manure spread by hand.

The I. H. C. spreaders pulverize and make the manure fine, and spread it evenly over the ground just as thick or as thin as may be required. The manure is placed upon the ground in a condition that is at once available for plant life. All is washed by the first shower into the soil—none is wasted.

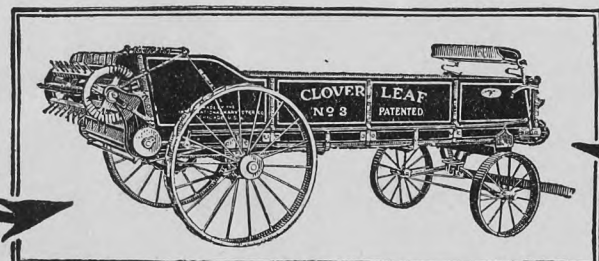
The good effects upon the crop are immediate and the permanent benefit to the land is greater than when the manure is spread by hand. There is no question but that land manured by an I. H. C. manure spreader will give an increased yield of from two to ten bushels per acre over land where manure is spread by hand.

Consider the labor saved, the more agreeable work, the better crops, the more fertile condition of the land—is not an I. H. C. manure spreader the machine you should have?

Are you not losing money instead of saving money by being without one?

Call on the International local agent and investigate one of these machines. He will supply you with catalogs and particulars, or if you prefer write nearest branch house.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg.



**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER
COMPANY OF AMERICA**
(INCORPORATED)
CHICAGO, U.S.A.



What a Dealer Said:

"... But many years ago, from what our customers told us about twine, we settled down to handling PLYMOUTH TWINE only. Since that time we have never had a dissatisfied customer on twine, or a word of complaint about it; always warrant it, telling them to return if it does not work satisfactorily, but have never yet had a ball returned."

TRY PLYMOUTH TWINE this season, and you will always use it. Guaranteed full length and extra strength. No knots, no breaks, no delays, no loose sheaves or lost grain. Look for the wheat-sheaf tag on every ball. Get it at the local dealer's.

PLYMOUTH CORDAGE COMPANY
Largest rope makers in the world—oldest in America
Plymouth, Massachusetts

Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLV.

Winnipeg, Canada, July 21, 1909

No. 878

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1866.

Canada's Foremost Agricultural Journal
Published Every Wednesday.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

Canada and Great Britain, per annum, in advance	\$1.50
" " " " (if in arrears)	2.00
United States and Foreign countries, in advance	2.50

Date on label shows time subscription expires.
In accordance with the law, the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to all subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance, accompanied by payment of all arrearages.

British Agency, W. W. Chapman, Mowbray House, Norfolk St., London, W. C. England.

Specimen copies mailed free. Agents wanted.

Address all communications to the firm, not to any individual.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED.

14-16 PRINCESS STREET

WINNIPEG, MAN.

EDITORIAL

Fitting Stock for Exhibitions

It is probable that as long as live stock shows are held, exhibitors will be found at them with poorly fitted entries, grumbling every time a judge turns their animals down and picks the well fitted, well trained ones for the prizes. There will likely always be some one in the exhibition business who could have won as easily as the other fellow, if only he had been able to adopt the means of procuring his stock that the other did, if he had had a sufficiency of the "long green" to have gone out and bought the stock. And then at nearly every ringside one finds somebody who has better stuff at home than anything at the exhibition. Of this latter class the numbers are legion, but unfortunately, the individuals comprising it seem quite incapable of profiting by experience and next fair day is as likely as not to find them again decorating the ringside and indulging in the same kind of criticism of the animals lined up for inspection.

After one has followed the judging at exhibitions for a number of years he comes to have a wholesome disregard for criticism of this kind and a feeling generally that the judge does very nearly the right thing in putting the well-fitted animals up and lining in the others about in the order of their fitness and conduct in the ring. If an animal is worth showing at all it is worth being shown well, and if an exhibitor goes to the trouble and expense of bringing his stock to the exhibition he is entitled to employ every fair and legitimate means in preparing and showing his stock to win the money in the ring. It is his right to have his animals in such shape as to set off every merit they may possess and to handle them in such a manner that every advantage possible may be gained when the judge compares them with their competitors. It is the

ability to exercise this right or rather the foresight to exercise it that wins victories in the show ring. Most of us can recall instances where in close competition it was the exhibitor who won the prize by the superior manner in which he displayed his entry rather than the animal winning because of any superiority over its nearest competitor.

A breeder has two purposes in exhibiting his stock: to win prize money and to gain publicity. The first of these purposes can be served sometimes without going to any pains preparing the animals for exhibition or any trouble showing them in the ring. If he is the only breeder of a certain class of stock with an exhibit all the prize money possible to win may come his way whether his stock is in s ow fit or not. But winning prizes is the least important of these two purposes of stock exhibitions. It is rarely that the prize money won more than covers the expense of making the exhibit. It is the publicity gained by the prize winning and more particularly the publicity gained by the public inspection of the animals that offers money-making possibilities for their owner. Neglect to have his stock in such form that the public, prospective buyers and others may be sufficiently interested in the display to keep that stock and that breeder in mind for the occasion when a purchase is to be made, has been the cause of more than one man's failure to win laurels in the show ring or make a success of the pure-bred stock business.

In that business as well as in any other where profits depend upon the demand that can be created for the commodity to be sold, the man who is most likely to succeed is the one who aims to supply the public with what it is most willing to buy and it has yet to be shown that buyers of pure-bred live stock are unwilling to pay a premium for condition and excellence of appearance in the animals they purchase. When it can be demonstrated that they are, then it will be time to cease fitting live stock exhibits properly for the show-ring and the man who believes in exhibiting his stock in barn-yard fit as well as the man who has better stuff at home than ever was on exhibition will have as good chance of succeeding in the business as the careful fitter and painstaking exhibitor has. But there is nothing to indicate that the opportunity for either doing so is at hand. The record of the show-ring ever since live stock exhibitions developed from the older form of fairs for barter and exchange, as well as the record of successful breeders ever since pure breeds came into existence substantiates the wisdom of showing well and the pecuniary advantage of offering for sale stock only that is in proper selling shape.

Cut of the Animal's Head

At the Winnipeg Industrial last week an exhibitor who was not altogether enamored with the feet and legs that Nature had provided for his beast anxiously enquired of the expert judge who made the awards in several classes, "What would you advise me to do for that fellow's feet and legs?" Evidently the trained judge saw deficiency in more than the pedal extremities for his candid reply was: "Cut his head off."

This is advice that should be taken seriously by almost every breeder of pure-bred stock. Nothing hurts the breed or the individual more than the persistent harboring of inferior stock. It would seem that the average breeder considers that if his pure-bred female has young from a pure-bred male of the same breed he must rear that animal for home use or for sale. In either case it is a disastrous mistake. Particularly with males the successful breeder exercises the strictest care in rearing the young either for use in his own herd or for sale. If he keeps him for home use the natural result is deterioration in the stock; if he sells him the result, especially if repeated very often, is a ruined reputation. Besides the use of inferior specimens has a tendency to give a "black eye" to that particular breed.

Study carefully the points of excellence that your stock should possess and if individuals are seriously lacking take the advice given by this competent judge—Cut their heads off. At least do not keep them for breeding purposes.

Hog Question Again

A reader has asked us to explain more definitely what we mean by saying that the farmers and packers should reach a better understanding of each other's situation, a statement made in this column recently in the editorial "The Hog Question." Our understanding of the two businesses of raising swine and transforming them into pork products, is that the set of individuals who control the manufacturing or packing end of the industry, know a good deal more about the farmer's end of the business than the farmer knows of theirs. To illustrate, it is not infrequently that we find representatives of the packing industry lecturing from the platform or advising farmers through the agricultural press, on advanced methods of swine raising and ways and means of transforming profitably high-priced cereals into low priced pork. These representatives speak usually from the depths of a vast practical ignorance, but they speak, and say things sometimes that shows an understanding of the farmer's end of the case that is certainly never equalled by anything the farmer may know of theirs.

We know pretty well that in the hog raising industry it is next to impossible to induce men

to see the wisdom of feeding grain that has a certain definite cash value, into hogs the value of which, a few months ahead, no man can estimate with any accuracy. We know in a general way, too, that the prices charged consumers for bacon and hog products, fluctuate very little from year to year, that the price made for the finished commodity seems less closely connected with the supply of hogs, than is the price of live hogs dependent upon the supply in the country. What we would like to see is a mutual, not a one-sided understanding of this hog question. We would like to see our hog raisers informed as definitely in regard to the packers' end of the business as the packers are informed of the hog raiser's. We have an idea that frankness on the part of one element concerned in the swine raising and packing business, less preaching, and something resembling a straight show down of their own hands, would do more to set the hog business in this country on a permanent basis, than any amount of inquiry in the Old World ever will.

HORSE

Some interesting data has been gathered by the Minnesota Experiment Station relative to the cost of keeping farm horses and the average work performed by each animal per year. It was found that the average cost per year of keeping a horse was from \$75 to \$90. The average day's work varied from 3.08 hours in a mixed farming community to 3.3 hours on the large farms in the Red River Valley. It is not generally supposed by farmers that their horses cost so much per year for keep, nor that they are used so little on the average. It is even more surprising that the average hours of horse labor should be less on diversified farms than on the special grain farms.

* * *

The stallion law of the State of Wisconsin as recently amended, is more advanced than similar laws in any other part of the United States. It provides for the separation of grade stallions from the scrubs or mongrels with which they were formerly classed and makes fines or imprisonment the penalty for breaking the law in the matter of grading or licensing. No stallion owner is permitted to use or offer for sale any stallion before he has obtained a license for it and registered the license. Certificates have been provided for stallions that have neither sire nor dam of pure breeding. Such horses will not hereafter be licensed as "grades," but will be given certificates as "mongrel" or "scrub" stallions and the certificate will state that the stallion is of "mongrel breeding" and is, therefore, not eligible to registration in any recognized stud book or if a stallion is from pure-bred sire and dam the registration board may refuse to grant "pure-bred" or even "grade" license certificates if the animal is not up to the required standard as regards size, type and soundness. The law aims to drive scrub and grade stallions out of use in the state and to make it as difficult as possible for farmers to breed their mares to low quality pure-bred horses.

Action, Size and Strength

Following the judging of heavy draft horses at our fairs one is inclined sometimes to think that action, trotting action particularly, is over emphasized. That a draft horse should be straight, clean cut and energetic in action goes without saying. The more nearly true the legs are carried forward on the move the less energy is expended in producing the forward motion and the less will be the wear on the limbs and feet. But over-emphasis of one point has a tendency to induce under-estimation of others.

If action is considered solely as such, and is not considered in its relation to the other points of excellence in drafters, notably conformation and weight, it may happen that the true purpose of

this class of horse is overlooked in the desire to pander to popular fancy regarding "flashiness" on the move. Draft horses are intended to work at the walk. Their business in life is to shift weights and pull heavy loads. The weight of the load one or a pair of them can haul and keep on hauling day in and day out, is the measure, in a practical way, of the value of the animals. They want conformation that will give them strength for a heavy pull, and weight sufficient to move loads at the least expenditure of physical effort, as much as they need straight going legs to carry them forward with the least expenditure of energy.

Bone and foot quality cannot be given too much consideration in draft horse judging, yet it is a fact that certain of the draft breeds that are not regarded as being as nearly perfect in these points as others are distinguished in service for wearing quality and general draft usefulness equal to the breeds rated by judging authorities as better equipped for lasting work in so far as sound legs and feet can make them. Instances where this has been true in fact will readily occur and teaches what some draft horse men require to learn, that conformation, along the line designed to give a horse the greatest strength and hauling power is very closely related to the animal's usefulness to the man who works him, probably more so than any other point.

pasture. If the stable is large, cool and airy horses are as well inside as out and time is saved by having them in. If the stable is small, badly ventilated and over-crowded, horses are better outside and fed hay. The best place for them in these circumstances is a well sheltered yard with an open shed in it where hay may be fed. On Saturday nights we turn our horses to pasture, if the weather is not bad, taking care to bring them to the stable or yard on Sunday night for a feed of hay and oats. Grass during the week makes horses too soft for hard work.

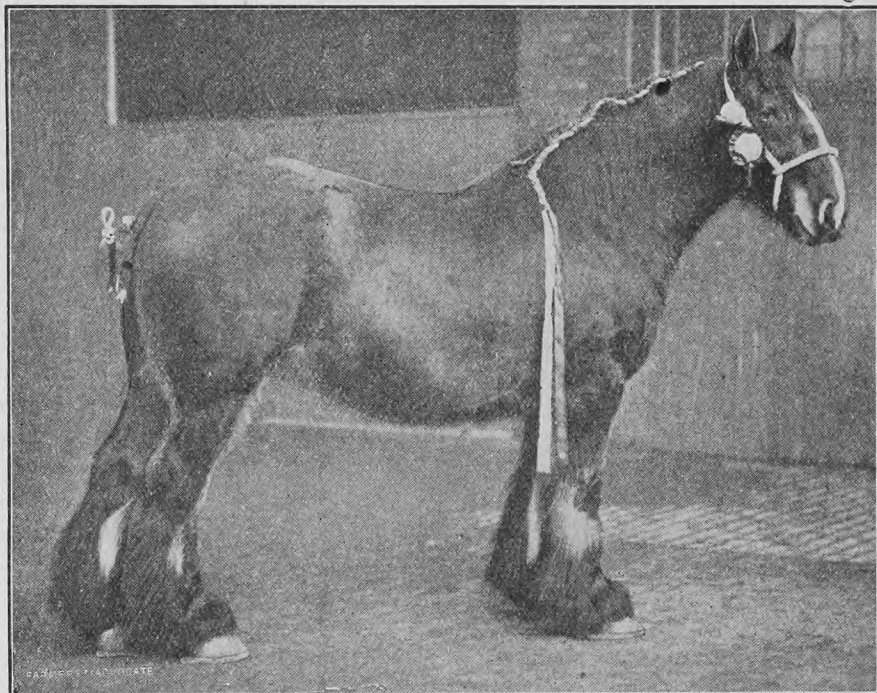
Our method of feeding calls for a good deal of watering, more, perhaps, than is ordinarily the case. It does a horse no harm to be watered while warm providing he is not allowed to over-drink. About thirty swallows will be sufficient to quench the thirst and give him an appetite for his hay. Water should always be given horses before they are fed oats, and oats should never be fed while the horses are hot or before they have been fed hay. Horses with this treatment should do all a man wants them to and gain flesh on it.

Alta.

SUFFOLK.

* * *

A very high average of prices has ruled in the London horse sales this year. Never before has the demand been so keen for good horses and many superior horses have recently changed hands at remunerative figures.



BARNFIELD FOREST QUEEN.

Shire Mare three years old. First in class and junior champion mare at Shire Show London, Eng, 1909.

Advocates Frequent Watering

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

During the working season we water and feed our horses at 5 A. M., brush them off, and clean the stables. Immediately after breakfast they are watered again and fed oats. We have no definite quantity of grain that we feed — simply give each horse all he will eat up clean, using care to see that the oats are clean and free from weed seeds. When they are through with the grain we harness up and give them an opportunity to drink again as they are leaving the stable. We aim to leave the yard at seven o'clock. If possible we give them another drink about ten, unhitch and at 11.30 reach the stable at 12. As the horses go in they are given water again, a large tub at the stable door being filled during the morning so the water is not cold at noon.

Hay is fed before dinner, the harness sometimes and the collar always removed. The face of the collar is wiped off and the shoulders bathed with a salt or alum solution. After dinner water is again given and oats fed. After this the horses are allowed one hour before leaving the stable. They are given a chance again to drink before being hitched. In the afternoon again we like them to get water but this is not always possible. We aim to quit work in the field at six and water again at the stable door from the tub that has been filled up after dinner, take off the collars, wipe them, sponge the shoulders as at noon and feed hay. After supper we water and feed oats, grooming either before or after feeding the grain.

The question of turning horses out at night depends on the weather, also on the stable and

Advices Pasturing in Summer

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

In Alberta we have the most nutritious of natural grasses and good pure water. Any animal that is a little worn in the legs or out of condition in any way will be greatly benefited by being turned out to pasture during the month of June or as early as possible before the mosquitoes and flies are numerous and will certainly, if left alone — not dogged or chased in any way — get as sleek as a mole, and will be in a much more healthy condition than his stabled companion, getting dry feed, probably standing on a hot plank floor with his feet contracting and getting drier every day and the pastern joints puffing up from work on the hard roads. But, of course, this does not apply to parts of the West where the grasses are coarse and more marshy, and often without natural shade. In such situations horses may be seen standing at the corner of some fence fighting flies all day and instead of having a nice sleek coat they have a worn out appearance, and would be much better with liberal hand feeding, of well-secured green oats cut before the sap has gone out of the straw into the head or grasses. I find that well-secured brome hay has the laxative properties required for brood mares and young stock, whereas timothy and other varieties have the opposite and are, therefore, best for work horses or horses doing fast work. With the hay should be given a liberal supply of oats, preferably oats mixed with cut hay, which prevents those inclined to bolt their oats before properly masticating them from doing so. I would advise any inexperienced farmer to be most careful about

the watering of his work team at noon, when they are probably much too warm to be allowed a belly full of water, rather let them have a few mouthfuls before stabling. Feed them good sweet hay; then oats half an hour later, and water before you put the bridles on before going out to the field again.

Alta.

THOS. MACMILLAN.

Musty Oats for Horses

S. G., Sask., asks if trouble is likely to result from feeding musty oats to horses. The oats have heated in the bin until the hull was become brown.

It is not advisable in any case to use musty oats as grain food for horses. Oats that have heated in the bin till the hull is browned will have a strong musty odor, are harder than fresh oats and less digestible. They are liable to cause respiratory trouble, and may give rise to digestive disorders. Such grain is not fit food for horses. Grain that has heated is musty and inclined to be moldy, does not digest as readily as fresh grain and stomach and intestinal disorders are very likely to result.

STOCK

Some trouble seems likely in connection with the new stock yards at Winnipeg. A company has been formed and duly incorporated to establish and equip stock yards in St. Boniface, across the river from Winnipeg. It appears, however, that in 1881, the city of Winnipeg entered into agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railroad and by the terms of that agreement, the railway bound itself to maintain stockyards within the city. In return for this concession the city granted to the railway certain properties and exemption from taxation of all railway property within the city limits. As the railway is bound by a \$200,000 bond to fulfil its part of the agreement, it may be that some difficulty will be met with in getting the new yards under way.

* * *

Wool growers of the United States are building a great wool storage house at Chicago in which it is intended to store the clip of Western growers until they get a price that suits them. As a result of this action on the part of growers, wool speculators are bidding prices up and wool is selling in the Western States at better figures than have prevailed for some years. The wool growers seem to be standing solidly behind their venture and it is expected that several million pounds of wool will be stored in the Chicago store-house.

* * *

The sheep not only returns to the soil 80 per cent. or more of the fertility contained in the food he consumes, but he consumes classes of food that other animals neglect; he is a browser, and in the newer districts helps to eradicate various shrubs that are a nuisance and obnoxious in the pastures. On the cultivated farms he becomes a weed exterminator and a conservator, consuming and turning into wool and mutton 75 per cent. of the weeds in most agricultural districts, thus laying claim to being one of the most helpful, if not the most helpful, domestic animal in improving conditions upon the farm, as well as conserving soil fertility.

Getting Profitable Prices for Pork

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I once heard a speaker on the seed grain question, make the statement that the trouble with too many farmers was that they thought what could not be done on horse back was not worth doing at all. And he was about right. I think in time we will come to learn that we must depend more on ourselves and less on commissions to look after our affairs. We will learn that hogs can be raised profitably on a small scale on every farm by feeding screenings and low grade grain. Some of us require to be impressed with the fact that no government can compel the elevators to pay number-one-hard prices for feed grain, and that a dose of government ownership of elevators will not help on this score. In short he will have to adopt the practice of cleaning our grain for market and feeding the low grade stuff to hogs.

It is nothing short of outrage the prices that are charged the year round for pork and hog products in every store in this country, and paid by farmers and townspeople alike. Pork should not

sell as it does from 16 to 25 cents per pound. Neither should it be necessary for the bulk of each town's supply to be hauled in by railroad, not if more farmers in every district were into hog raising and the hogs were handled locally instead of being shipped away.

One winter some years ago I had 28 hogs ready for market and the best the buyers would offer was three cents, dressed. I butchered the bunch but did not sell them for that price. I cut the carcasses up and cured the pork. The following summer I sold every pound of it from 16 to 16½ cents, trading out the largest part of it at a country store for groceries and provisions. What was not sold that way was disposed of to threshing outfits in the fall.

The trouble with the hog business in this country seems to be that farmers do not consider supply and demand for the commodity they are producing. The average man rushes his goods to market when he has them ready and takes what the speculator offers. Then later he buys his goods back from the speculator at advanced prices. During the past few years I have noticed that hog products are high in price all the year round, and all that seems necessary for the farmer to do is to engage a little more in preparing his



MONEY MAKERS IN THE CENTRAL WESTERN STATES.

goods for market not depending too much on government assistance in all his difficulties nor turning his products so generally over to the private speculators.

J. W.

* * *

One of the greatest advantages of alfalfa as a hog pasture is the fact that it affords a fresh growth throughout the grazing season. The pasture should be mowed at least three times each season, thus taking off all the matured stems and giving opportunity for the sending up of a new, tender growth, just the quality the hog delights to feed on. It is this new, fresh growth that makes alfalfa pasture so generally preferred by the hog and so highly satisfactory as a flesh former. The hog wants fresh pasture. He does not graze like the horse, cow or sheep, but is best suited when he can bite off a clover bloom or a sprig of alfalfa, and does not from choice like to feed on a thick, heavy-coated blue-grass sod. He objects to moldy, wet or soured grasses, such as the blue grass and white clover pastures so frequently afford when not closely grazed.

* * *

As a pasture or soiling crop for sows and young pigs, alfalfa proves a wonderfully helpful ration for milk-making in the sow and for growth in the pigs. Experiments have shown that pigs make better growth when the dam is fed considerable alfalfa than those from sows fed the best of commercial rations but with no alfalfa. Of two sets of pigs, one fed clover, rape and soaked corn, and the other with access to alfalfa in lieu of clover and rape, those having alfalfa seemed to grow the more rapidly. For brood sows it is a most valuable food, either as hay, a soiling crop, or as pasture. The litters of such sows are generally large and vigorous and the dams have a strong flow of nutritious milk. Alfalfa meal in slop may be used with profit where the hay is not to be obtained. It is also claimed that sows fed on alfalfa during pregnancy will not devour their young, its mineral elements seeming to satisfy the appetite of the sow, while contributing to the fetal development of the pigs.

FARM

Topics for Discussion

To afford an opportunity for the interchange of ideas, and to provide a place where information may be given and received, we publish each week at the head of this department a list of topics, which our readers are invited to discuss. Opposite each topic is the date of publication of contributions on it and readers are reminded that articles contributed on any of the subjects given, must be in our hands at least ten days earlier than the subject is scheduled for discussion in our columns.

Readers will understand that this department of the paper is theirs. They are invited to write the editor freely expressing their opinion of the manner in which it is conducted and to suggest topics. If any reader has in mind a question which he or she may think can be profitably discussed, it will be given a place in the order of subjects, if it is deemed of sufficient general interest. Because this notice runs weekly at the

head of the Farm Department does not mean that farm questions, only, may be taken up. The discussions will be spread over every department of the paper.

For the best article received on each topic, we will award a first prize of Three Dollars and for the second best Two Dollars, paying the latter sum for other contributions on the subject received and published in the same issue.

Articles should not exceed 500 words in length.

July 28.—What are the comparative merits of stook threshing and stack threshing? Under ordinary conditions from which method would you have grain of highest quality?

August 4.—(a) Explain how your granary is constructed, giving particular attention to the way in which the frame is built and describing arrangements for unloading the grain into and out of the building. Drawings may be used to illustrate the points described.

(b) What has been your experience storing grain in portable granaries in the field? Taking everything into consideration do you think the practice pays?

August 11.—Is it wise for farmers engaged in dairying to breed strictly dairy stock or is it better to have dual purpose cows that will produce beef stock as well as milk?

Aug. 18.—What method have you found best in preparing timothy sod for a grain crop? Is it better to break the land after removal of the crop and cultivate till freeze-up, or break and backset in the fall.

Alfalfa in Alberta

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

It is of great interest to many of your readers to know whether alfalfa can be grown in Western Canada, so I will give you my experience. I live in Eastern Central Alberta, 140 miles north of the Canadian Pacific main line and 115 miles east of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway. I broke up some upland prairie (sandy loam with clay subsoil), with pea vines and wild vetch on it in the spring of 1906, and sowed oats in it. I back-set it in the spring of 1907 six inches deep and planted potatoes in it. During the winter, from 1907 to 1908, I scattered fresh manure from the barn thickly on it and plowed it under in the spring of 1908. Then I harrowed it thoroughly. I secured some nodule-forming bacteria from the Ontario Agricultural College and inoculated Turkestan alfalfa seed. I broadcasted this at the rate of fifteen pounds to the acre, on the 19th day of May, 1908, and harrowed it lightly with the teeth well slanting back.

It came up well and made a very thick stand. I cut it before it came to bloom and left it where it fell. Last fall after freezing weather I scattered well-rotted manure over it. At the warm spell at the beginning of April the new sprouts were one and one-half inches high, but the cold weather the middle of April froze them down again, so it looked as if the after-winter had killed it out completely. After the warm weather came all the plants sprouted again and a thick stand.

After last winter's experience, which was a hard one, I believe alfalfa can be successfully grown in Western Canada, as the first winter is the most critical in the life of the alfalfa.

O. HAHN.

Killing Canada Thistles

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I have noticed in the columns of your valuable paper enquiries in regard to the best method of killing or getting rid of Canada thistles. As I had on my farm some two or three small patches and was very anxious to get rid of them I made enquiries as to the best way of killing them and was advised in various ways. Some told me to allow the thistles to grow until the stalk becomes hollow, then cut and let them remain in that way for a time and later plow and cultivate. Others advised that after cutting the thistle in the stage already mentioned I should leave until late in the fall and then plow. This would leave the roots exposed to the frost and kill them.

I have found all to be of no value — only a sure and good way to improve the growth of the thistle.

The following may be of some value and I would advise any person to try it if only on a small patch and be convinced : When the thistles are first appearing above ground in the spring, or, say about this season of the year (June 10), plow, being careful to see that you are not allowing the plow to run too wide. The share should cut and turn thoroughly. Then harrow and leave in this condition until you see the thistles appearing again. Plow and harrow again.

Follow this up for one season and I think Canada thistles will disappear. I have found it to be sure death. Do not stop with two or three plowings but every time they appear above ground turn them down. Manitoba.

E. S.

Would Insure in all Circumstances

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

While perhaps it would not be advisable to actually advise everybody to insure their grain under all circumstances, I think it would be more to the point to suggest that every man look into the matter of hail insurance for himself and give it careful consideration, go into the pros and cons and study the matter thoroughly. I think that after a man has done this he will not want advising, but he will straightway hunt up a good insurance company and take out a policy, as soon as he can. To begin with, he will know that for a small sum he has provided for his seed and his bread and a little surplus of cash besides for the next year to come. Should the hail happen his way he will feel a certain relief of mind that the wife and bairns will not go hungry if he manage well. This surely should be reason enough for a man to insure and "astle up his premium, and if he does not get the hail he will be as merry as a lark. He will not grudge that small premium, but rather will he consider how wonderful it was that such a small sum expended would relieve the tension on his mind, when those black and streaky clouds were passing overhead.

I say by all means insure if possible at all. I do not know of any exceptions that would alter my opinion. There are districts which have not, I believe, ever had hail, but they never know when they might get it. We might look into the working of the plan, say of a district that had no hail for 25 years and got it on the 26th. We will give a man say 100 acre crop a year for an example, put the premium high

say 20 per cent. that is \$20 per year, which in 26 years would be \$520 paid out. Of course the interest on this would amount to quite a sum, but I think we should put the interest against the security the man had for all this time. Now we will give him a yield that is lighter than the average, say 15 bushels per acre of all grains combined, that on the 100 acres equals 1500 bushels, which when the yield is light the price would be pretty sure to be high but we will put it at 50 cents per bushel all round which makes 1500 bushels at 50 cents or \$750.00. If this crop is clean hauled out, a total loss he gets \$500.00 from the insurance company, lost \$250.00 on the crop. But he has got back all he paid the company less \$20.00. If he had not insured he would get back nothing total loss \$750.00 or whatever the crop yielded. Got to turn round and hustle seed and bread and horse feed and such for another year. No hail insurance bank to draw from. No doubt that man would scratch his head and vow to insure after this. I would not think he was much of a business man or a farmer if he didn't and I myself would not like to wait for such an emergency to turn up before I applied for hail insurance.

Sask.

DRAG HARROW.

DAIRY

Making Hard Milkers Easy

One of the trials of the dairy stable or yard is the presence in the herd of hard milkers, which waste time, weary muscles, and dishearten beginners. Jas. Weir, an East Middlesex, Ont., cheese-factory patron, always on the alert for improvements in practice, has made a couple of hard milkers easy by a very simple method, which he passes on to other readers of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE who may be similarly troubled. He tried it first on an old cow that for years had been a "tough one" to milk, and then on a valuable heifer that he was inclined to part with for the same reason. The trouble he found just at the orifice of the teat, the hole being so small as to let through only a very fine stream of milk. The problem was how to make it larger, without causing some other injury. Grasping the teat firmly with one hand, he pressed the point of a sharp, small penknife blade into the opening, making a slight incision quickly in one side. Often there are just two teats to treat, as the fore pair are usually hardest to milk. He found at once that the stream of milk flowed larger and more easily. Lest there might be leakage at first, or the slit healing up close again, he made a smooth, little pin of wood, with a shoulder, and, after putting on a few drops of some healing oil, he pressed it up into the hole, leaving it there till next milking. The cow is regularly milked, and in about a week the incision was nicely healed, and no trouble whatever has resulted. Mr. Weir does not propose tugging at any more hard milkers, when so simple a remedy is at hand.

A Manitoba Farmer's Views

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I believe the ideal system of handling cream is the local creamery with the cream gathered from house to house with suitable outfit. However, this is impracticable in Manitoba except in a very few districts, owing chiefly to the opposition of the local merchant. The trading system is his best weapon to fight the mail order house. It seems to be better managed in Saskatchewan and Alberta, owing to government assistance. Many are making good money shipping cream by rail but owing to the trouble this plan is not generally adopted.

An overwhelming percentage of the farmers will continue to make the butter at home. For this reason I will give a few thoughts on this system and will try to confine myself to points that I have not usually noticed in the many good articles generally published. In the first place don't chatter and "fool" while milking, aim to milk at an average of five minutes to each cow. Hang a small clock with second hand over the separator and time the turning. Very many separators are turned "steady by jerks" after the manner a green Englishman turns a fanning mill. After cooling keep the cream all in one tin vessel till put in the churn. Taste the cream and stir regularly while ripening. Learn to know the sharp acid taste of the cream when it is in about right condition for churning. A well kept and aired pantry is usually alright for nearly the whole year, for the hottest weather a well kept milkhouse or cellar is best.

By all means use a thermometer. If I could grow eloquent on any question I would try to do so to impress this all important point. The cream must be kept at over 60 degrees for a day at least, to ripen in

cool weather. In summer try to keep it from getting over 60, if occasionally it gets away up for too long keep that churning for threshing when a lot of cooking butter will be needed. Churn at 62 in summer and 64 in winter. These are the highest points, so be careful not to go above them. In hot weather churn and make the butter early in the morning.

One of the worst fetters in this industry is the little pottery churns mostly used. Throw them away as you do an out-of-date farm implement. Never fill a churn more than half full. We use a No. 4 churn that will do 20 to 40 pounds and a No. 1 hand worker. Have a handle on each end of churn so the children can churn if the man is away. Have temperature so that the butter will come in about half an hour. Keep the churn going from 50 to 60 revolutions till the butter gathers to about the size of wheat grains. Then drain the buttermilk off. Put into the churn about the same quantity of water as buttermilk, fresh from the well in summer and about 60 degrees in winter, after a few rapid turns drain off and if the maker is a fairly good hand, better get at the butter worker and finish up as quickly as possible. Don't humbug away without a proper butter worker if you have three or four cows or more, a week or two's butter will pay for one.

Now for the market, there's the rub. The store man is "awful nice" but he never has the right facilities for handling high-priced butter. Most people are not aware of the cheap produce rate for shipping butter express. To get the top-notch prices get it away the day it is churned. Except on a very hot day it goes first rate by express in the ordinary square spruce boxes, either in bricks wrapped or in bulk. The problem is to find the "one honest man" to ship to. My pet theory is that the government should store it and score it on something like the correspondence school plan.

Under present conditions I would advise those who have higher aspirations than ordinary store price to write the most convenient creamery for storage rate and quotations. He can supply the square boxes and other dairy supplies you need, and you might get him to give his judgment on each shipment and write you hints for improvement.

Man.

J. BANSFIELD.

POULTRY

Summer Management of Chicks

The following contributions are published in answer to the question: What is your method of feeding and caring for chickens in summer? First award is given to S. J. Neville, Saskatchewan, and second to Rosamond Grabham, Saskatchewan. As success in chicken raising depends a good deal upon the feeding and management of the breeding stock during winter this phase of the question must necessarily be touched on in discussing the summer management of the young flock, and practical methods are given for caring for the hens during and preceding egg laying, that will ensure the chickens being as thrifty and vigorous as it is possible to have them. A healthy well-conditioned breeding flock is the basis of much of the success of chicken rearing and the season is none too early now to set about selecting the breeders for next season's crop.

An Advocate of Crate Fattening

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

The management of the breeding stock is important if one wishes to produce thrifty, vigorous chicks. The breeders should be carefully selected, and should conform to utility as well as to breed type. If possible, we separate the hens from the main flock early in January, and feed them wheat in hoppers, with water twice a day, warmed in the coldest weather, and any vegetables we have left in the cellar, particularly cabbages or turnips, thrown to them in the afternoon. This ration, with a warm bran mash in early morning, keeps the hens in first class condition.

The cock has been separated from the flock about a month earlier, and is only allowed access to the hens about ten days before we wish to begin saving eggs for incubation, say about the third week in March. The eggs are stored, small end down, with occasional turning for a short time and kept in a room at about forty degrees Fahrenheit only ten or twelve hens are allowed to each cock.

The incubator is started in the third week in April. Under usual conditions an earlier start might be wise, but we find that we get a better percentage of fertility by starting about this time. There is no question of being early on the market, as the demand is always unsatisfied. The chicks are taken from the machine twenty-four hours after hatching, and placed in an outdoor brooder at a temperature of 100 degrees Fahrenheit under the hover. As soon as they will eat they are given rolled oats, or oat chop with the hulls sifted out. Water is given in a fountain and sand on the floor from the first furnishes grit. When the

chicks begin to enjoy life and spend most of their time outside the hover they are let out into a small yard. This may be composed of four boards, and be the same size as the brooder. When the chicks become accustomed to going in and out, and do not get lost, a larger yard, say a rod square, of lath is built. After the first week heat is applied only at night, and three weeks later it may be discontinued except on the coldest nights.

At three weeks of age the youngsters get wheat in small quantities, and at five the chop is discontinued entirely. If the brooder is too crowded we now allow some of the chicks to go under it at night, and when they are used to that the brooder is replaced by a box coop, as the machine is needed for the third hatch, the second having been accommodated in another brooder. When the grass is used up in the yard we move to a fresh spot, or enlarge the run.

As soon as the fowls over two years of age have been killed off, the chickens are put in the regular pens, and hoppers are then supplied for grain. The yards are large and allow for plenty of exercise. To stimulate them to exercise, scraps of vegetables and kitchen refuse are given them to quarrel over in the forenoon, and in the late afternoon, an hour or so before roosting time the whole flock is allowed free range. They will be kept too busy in the grass to go as far as the garden. Dust boxes of wood ashes are given and the roosts provided at the ends with vertical pegs, which stand in cans of kerosene. Thus vermin crawling from the roost or to them at night are cared for.

Three weeks before marketing, the cockerels and as many pullets as we do not wish to keep are placed in fattening crates, each compartment of which holds half a dozen birds, giving them barely room to move about. The crates are raised some three feet from the floor, and are slatted at the bottom and front. Outside in front is placed a feeding trough which is cleaned before every feed. They are fed three times a day, on a mixture of oat and wheat chop in a mash with sweet skim milk. They are given each time just a little less than they want to eat, so that they are kept hungry, and it is surprising how much they will want. By feeding in this way the chicks will eat more every day but let them once get all they will eat, and the forcing is over. Water is kept in the trough between meals, but conditions should be such that they will need little water. For this and other reasons the coops are placed in a cool, airy pen, away from other fowls. In three weeks the birds are at their best and should then be marketed. In killing, we simply "cut off the tail close behind the ears," for our local customers do not like to see the "poor dear dead heads," as one lady expressed it. When killing we cull the weaklings for home use, saving only the best for wintering.

Sask.

S. J. NEVILLE.

Finishes Chickens at Government Fattening Station.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

My plan of feeding and caring for chickens during summer is this: I have the coops and brooder placed on a grass run near the house for convenience in feeding and this piece of land is enclosed with woven wire fencing as I consider a good fence essential in order to avoid accidents that may occur if stray animals are able to stray in, overturn the coops and tread on the chickens. I generally place an old bran bag underneath the coops the first week and my brooder is on legs so that the chicken may not catch chills. For two weeks I feed them very often on dry bread crumbs, hard boiled eggs with rolled oats once in a while and clean water always before them. As the chicks get older I give them small wheat and an occasional feed of shorts or cooked rolled oats, feeding frequently and giving as much as they will clean up at a time. I endeavor to give as much variety in the feed as possible and feed as early as convenient in the morning, in fact, it is the first thing I do after rising and I find the chickens are always up first. About twice a week I put out a pan of ashes and charcoal, see they have access to grit and dust them well with sulphur if lice are in evidence. I believe the dry feed method of raising chicks is much the best although a mash feed is alright once or twice a week as the chicks get older.

I find I have to be very careful to get the unfeathered chicks in shelter when sudden thunderstorms spring up, or they will quickly die. In fact they need a great deal of attention until they are three months old, after that I just scatter out wheat oats and barley for feed and provide them with a dust bath and clean water. They look after the rest for themselves. I move the coops to fresh land once a week and also keep the brooder clean. When they get their feathers I accustom them to roost in the hen house with the hens.

I find early chicks pay the best as the cockerels are large enough to be sent to the government fattening station from which I get the best returns with the least labor. I put the late hatched chicks in fattening crates, fatten for three weeks or a month and they are generally ready for Christmas. I use both incubator and broody hens for hatching and have good results from both but the incubator is the best for getting early chickens. We have plenty of trees for shade and a wire netting feeding run for the chicks so that the old hens may not eat up the best of the feed.

Sask

ROSAMOND GRABHAM.

HORTICULTURE

Supplying Us with Fruit

With the primary object of providing fresh fruits from Ontario orchards and gardens to Canadians on the prairies at lower and more reasonable prices a company is being organized to ship fruit direct from the Niagara District to Winnipeg and various points throughout the West. Arrangements are being made to provide reliable avenues for disposal. The company is said to be strictly co-operative comprising those who are engaged in fruit production in Ontario and being managed by an influential farmer and a Winnipegger who hails from Ontario's leading fruit district. A trial shipment of strawberries has proven satisfactory. In a short time the company hopes to be incorporated with a paid up capital of \$100,000. With agents at about 600 points in the West and direct shipments from the east Western Canada should be fairly well supplied with fruit this season.

Growing Strawberries for Profit

Gardeners in all parts claim that strawberries are among the most profitable small fruit crops when proper methods of cultivation, picking, packing and marketing are followed. In British Columbia returns of from \$200 to \$500 an acre can be counted on, one year with another, and there have been several instances of growers receiving as high as \$1000 from an acre of strawberries. And the difference between success and failure is in "the knowing how."

In the season of 1907, C. J. Wiggen, of Creston, B. C. had a field of four and one-eighth acres of strawberries which produced 2206 crates and for which he received some forty-three hundred dollars. The method used by Mr. Wiggen might be of interest to readers of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

After the land is cleared and made ready for cultivation a crop of potatoes is planted the first year with an application of 15 or 20 loads of manure. The following spring 10 or 15 loads of manure are put on and the land planted to strawberries. After the plants are set cultivation begins at once. Instead of a hoe, a home-made rake with four-inch nails for teeth is used. This is, of course, in addition to the ordinary field cultivator.

Mr. Wiggen contends that there is no more excuse for weeds in a strawberry field than there is for dirt and rubbish in a dwelling house. The cultivator is used every week or ten days and followed up with the rake, drawing the rake in close to the plants on all sides, taking care not to press hard on the rake, as you draw it close up to and around the plants so as not to disturb them. In this way there will be no weeds or crust forming around the plants.

Then follows the necessity of picking off the blossoms as soon as possible and before the berries form. This is followed by the laying of the runners, the most tiresome and disappointing part of strawberry culture as invariably the help is inexperienced, it being difficult to get the same help every year when the season in which the help is required is so short.

Early in the season, when the plants have made a good stand, distribute forty pounds of nitrate of soda per acre along the plants, before a rain, if possible. Mix the nitrate of soda with twice its bulk of ashes or anything that will run between the fingers to help the distribution. Later in the season, when a full stand is obtained, another forty pounds of nitrate of soda is applied per acre. Bordeaux mixture should be applied two or three times during the season.

In the fall when the growing season is over the field is mulched with from four to five loads of marsh hay and if snow is on the ground the marsh hay is thrown on top of the snow. In the spring the mulch is left undisturbed as long as possible in order to delay blooming until all danger of frost is passed or until the growth of the plants begins to lift some of the mulch and then the mulch is parted to admit of free growth.

Perhaps, a week later, the mulch will be uncovered, beginning at one side, lifting the mulch, applying the forty pounds of nitrate of soda per acre, and then running the horse and cultivator through the row. From then, until blooming time, two sprayings of Bordeaux mixture are applied and the weeds pulled out by hand several times.

In Mr. Wiggen's opinion, it is in the picking, grading and marketing of berries that so many growers fall down. He handles all his berries himself and does not ship through an organization. He ships to only one merchant in towns of up to three thousand of a population and to two merchants in towns of up to five thousand and in this way retains his customers from one year to another. In four years his lowest average return has been \$2.20 per crate of twenty-four boxes and this figure was only reached last year, a particularly bad season for strawberry growers in general.

As to varieties Mr. Wiggen prefers the Senator Dunlap, Warfield, Parson's Beauty, Glen Mary Clyde, Tennessee Prolific and Lady Thompson, although he admits that as far as productiveness is concerned, he has found all of some twenty-five varieties to do very well. It is in the shipping qualities where the others are inferior.

E. W. D.

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week

CANADIAN.

Senator W. D. Perley, of Wolseley, Sask., is dead.

* * *

The funeral of Mayor Reilly, of Calgary, which took place on July 14th, was very largely attended.

* * *

A three-storey jail will be built by the Alberta Government at Lethbridge in the near future.

* * *

The Canadian rifle team at Bisley won the Kolarupore cup and the Mackinnon cup.

* * *

The Winnipeg Rowing Club won four out of five events in the first day of the Minnesota-Western Canada Regatta at St. Paul, Minn. St. Paul, Duluth, Port Arthur, Kenora and Winnipeg are taking part.

* * *

At the annual convention of Ruthenian teachers of Manitoba a resolution was passed demanding bilingual schools, and asking the education department to provide Ruthenian books for the training school in Brandon.

* * *

The last rail on the G. T. P. to connect Edmonton and Winnipeg was laid on July 16.

* * *

Harold Parsons, of Neepawa, Man., won the five-mile race in the Dominion championship athletics held at the Winnipeg Exhibition. There were fifteen entries. Two days later he won The Telegram 20-mile road race.

* * *

Representative chiefs of the Northern British Columbia Indians met with the Indian Commission to state their grievances. They declare that the land in that district has been taken from them by conquest or purchase, and that therefore white people have no right to settle upon it.

* * *

Barrett, the prisoner who attacked and killed Deputy-Warden Stedman, at Edmonton, Alta., was hanged for the crime on July 14th.

* * *

A teacher of a school near New Westminster, B. C., was drowned with four of her pupils while bathing at the beach picnic.

* * *

The financial record for the last fiscal year, issued at Ottawa, shows a surplus of a million and a half dollars to the Federal Government.

* * *

The strike of the miners of the Dominion Coal Company, under the control of the United Mine Workers, is not yet ended, though the company seem confident that the trouble will be over soon. The strike already has cost Nova Scotia over \$200,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

There have been destructive hail storms in North Dakota.

* * *

President Taft in an official statement about the tariff declared for free raw materials, and repeated that the Republican party is committed to a revision downward of tariff schedules and must redeem its promise. He gave the warning that any bill which does not aim to do this will be vetoed and sent back to Congress.

* * *

Martial law has been declared at McKees Rocks, Pittsburgh, where 3,500 strikers of the Pressed Steel Car Company have been rioting and fighting for several days. The strikers have been threatening to use dynamite.

* * *

The Nationalists of Persia, who are rebelling against the Shah, captured the city of Fez after a terrible struggle. The Shah's forces were also repulsed in an attack on Teheran.

WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL AGAIN POPULAR

Winnipeg's Annual Industrial Exhibition of 1909 had many features that place it among the events that long will be remembered. In the horses classes Percherons stood at the top of the heavy drafts. Numbers and quality were superior to anything before seen in Canada. To cap the climax in the horse display a grand two-year-old Percheron stallion was pronounced more nearly ideal in his breed than was the Champion Clydesdale stallion to perfection in his breed. Another feature was the prowess of Holstein cattle. These popular black and white animals appeared in numbers and quality attracting more attention in the judging ring than did the reds, roans and whites. To many it seemed strange that a dairy breed should have a more representative exhibit than

HORSE CLASSES

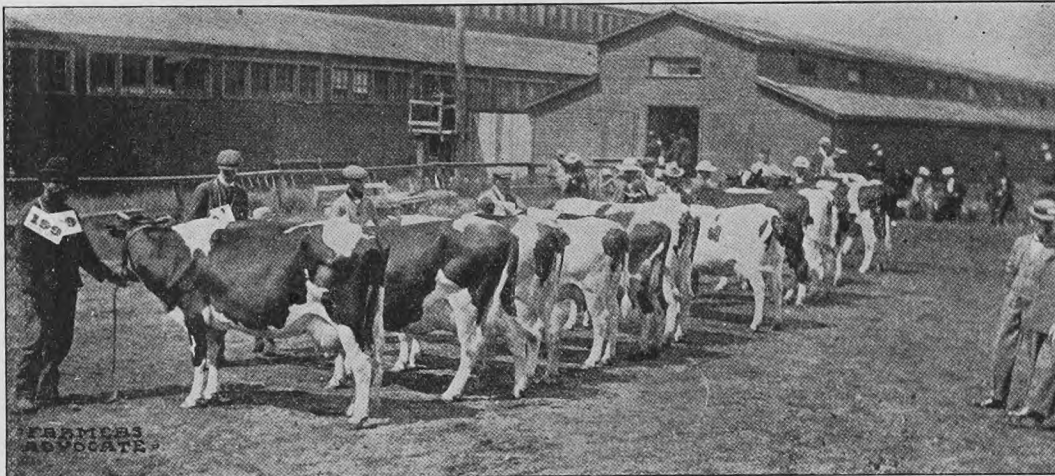
In all classes but Clydesdales and Shires horses were well up to record in numbers and excellence. Percherons were out surprisingly strong force, and the largest judging rings in the drafter division belonged to the French breed. The drafters of France made at Winnipeg last week the largest and most excellent showing in numbers and quality that has been seen of this breed in the Dominion. Clydesdales, for some reason, were not so well represented as they usually are at this exhibition. It seemed to be an off year in Scotch drafters, and the rings that faced Prof. Carlyle, were not in some classes, in numbers at least, worthily representative of our most widely known breed of draft horses. Shires are seldom

year-olds R. E. Foster, Melita, had a good-sized, tight going Revelanta colt for first place, British Cheer they call him; John Graham, Carberry, was second with Count Everest, by Sir Everest, third with Ulysses and fourth with Saturn, all horses of recent importation. Two-year-olds were a smooth lot speaking generally. Jas. McKirdy, Napinka, came first to the front in this section, winning with Evergrand, a very fine young stallion, and taking third with King's Own, a colt with abundance of substance. Second went to A. Hodgson, Roland, on Prince Policy, and fourth to R. E. Foster on Confederation.

Yearlings were a good class, perhaps as attractive as anything among the stallions. J. E. Martin, Condie, Sask., brought his Baron's Headlight through for first money. This is a yearling with a good deal of quality, a colt that looks a lot like Baron's Gem stock, well-actioned and attractive. He was afterwards made champion Canadian-bred stallion. Second went to Carruth and Brown, Portage la Prairie, on Royal Shapely, a colt of pleasing appearance, blocky in type with good strong, clean underpinning. Third went to Andrew Allison, Roland, on Baron's Boy and fourth to W. Hardy, Roland, on Baron Vigorous, a colt by Vigorous, the second prize aged stallion.

In the class for brood mare and foal Matt Gibb, Morden, won first with Miss Dee. R. H. Taber, Condie, and J. B. Jickling, Carman, coming second and third. Yeld mare, any age, was an attractive class, Taber's Bell Rose heading the line as it was finally arranged. She is a female of splendid substance and carries with her size all the quality in bone and action called for. She was awarded afterwards the championship for Canadian-bred mares. G. C. Porterfield, Brandon, was second with Flossend Princess, a five-year-old imported mare, well-actioned and with all the breed quality she needs, but scarcely as massive as Belle Rose. Taber was third again with Baron's Lassie. In the next class, that for three-year-old fillies, only one entry appeared, viz.: Taber's Queen of the Waves, champion of Toronto Spring Show, of Regina and now of Winnipeg. This section would have held more of interest from the spectators standpoint if W. H. Bryce had brought down his entry, the Montrave Ronald mare, Lady Montrave Ronald.

Two-year-old fillies made the attraction of the female rings. J. G. Barron, Carberry, was making his debut as a Clydesdale exhibitor in this section. His recently purchased Cherry 7th, bred by Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, and first in the yearling class at last year's show was taken for first money. This filly has plenty of size and carries it on good bone and large strong feet. She moves well and was easily the largest and most attractive in the bunch. R. E. Foster got second on Modesty, got by Show King, R. H. Taber coming third with Miss Gem of Hillcrest. In yearlings Jas. McKirdy won easily with Show Queen,



WHERE HOLSTEINS MADE THE GREATEST CATTLE CLASS AT WINNIPEG.

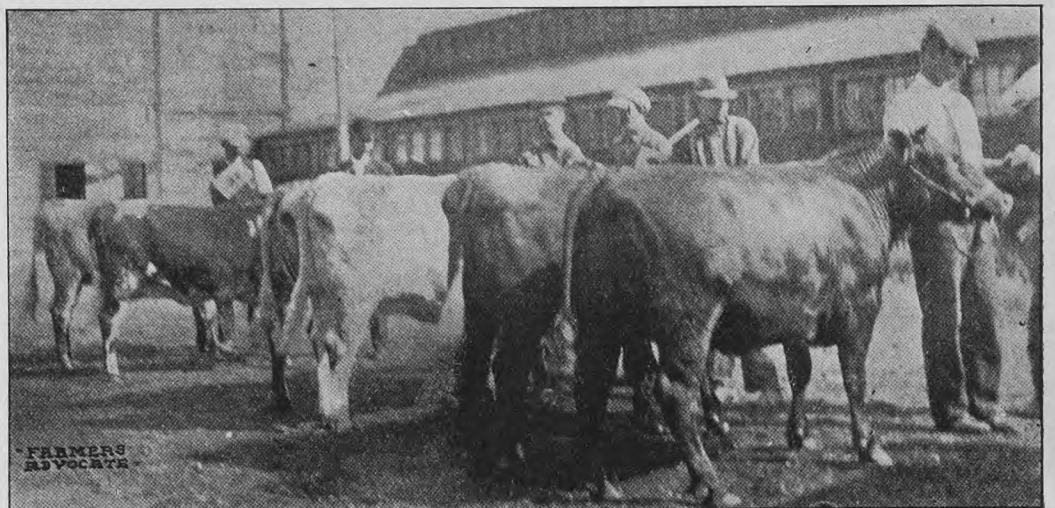
the Shorthorns could boast of. Several factors have had to do with the change. Dairying is becoming popular in many sections of Western Canada and breeders of high class dairy stock cannot meet the demand. They are anxious, however, to let the public know that they are in the business so that future custom will be assured. On the other hand breeders of Shorthorns who have not large herds and who have not the cash to buy exhibition stock are loath to enter the ring against such men as J. G. Barron of Carberry and Sir Wm. C. Van Horne of East Selkirk. The result is that only John Graham of Carberry and Fred Cheasley of Alexander made bold to enter the fray with these Shorthorn giants. In the sheep pens, too, a notable improvement in quality and numbers is to be found. In fact, the Leicesters shown by A. J. McKay of Macdonald would stand a good show in almost any ring in Canada. They are superior specimens well fitted. In addition to the ascendancy of Percherons over Clydesdales in horses; of the milk producing Holsteins over beefy Shorthorns in cattle and of sheep in almost every class, there was the ever interesting motor contest where some twenty odd engines were put through a test designated to show their merit in every particular.

During the early part of the week the weather was not favorable but between the showers visitors scrutinized the exhibits and followed the work of the expert judges with that eagerness to learn that is characteristic of the Canadian of the West. Visitors from Eastern Canada and from many States of the American Union were loud in their praises of Winnipeg's Summer Fair.

The luncheons tendered by the exhibition board were unusually popular. At the Live Stock Luncheon Geo. H. Greig was in the chair. The speakers gave practical advice that should be of benefit to all. Prof. W. J. Kennedy of Ames, Iowa, who made the awards in the beef cattle classes, congratulated exhibitors of Shorthorns and Aberdeen-Angus on the quality and condition of their entries. Herefords, too, in some instances he said, were superior specimens. Referring to the reds, roans and whites it was pointed out that some of the animals would win in any show ring in America. Professor W. L. Carlyle of Denver, Colorado, who placed the ribbons in Clydesdale and agricultural draft horse classes urged the breeders to demand substance in their breeding stock. He pointed out that the demand was for massive horses that could pull heavy loads and the breeders should aim to meet that demand. As far as possible he had tried to encourage this characteristic in making awards at Winnipeg this season and last. Every horseman wanted quality but he could not afford to sacrifice weight in getting it. J. H. Grisdale of Ottawa, who made the awards in dairy cattle, sheep and swine expressed surprise at the numbers and quality of Holsteins and also congratulated the sheep exhibitors on their efforts in a worthy cause. Paul M. Bredt of Edenwold, Sask., also urged horsemen, particularly those who raise Clydesdales, to be careful to select none but strong-boned, stout-bodied animals for breeding stock.

exhibited very extensively at Winnipeg, but this year entries seemed less numerous than formerly. Of Belgians there was one representative on exhibit and of the other drafter breeds none.

The exhibit of light horses was a large and excellent one. There are a number of superior roadster, carriage and saddle horses and ponies owned locally, which, augmented by entries from all parts of the West, and some from the East, helped to swell exhibits in this division. On the whole the light horse classes were ahead of what is ordinarily seen at Winnipeg, the only unfortunate feature of this part of the show being the conditions under which some of the classes were judged, rain interfering with the work again and again, and the ring at no time being in condition to show horses to vehicles or under saddle to advantage.



STRONG CLASS OF SHORTHORN HEIFERS AT WINNIPEG.

CLYDESDALES

Scotch drafters were not over conspicuous numerically. One missed the exhibits of such persistent followers of the show ring as W. H. Bryce, Arcola, Sask., A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden, Sask., J. B. Hogate, Brandon and Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, though the last two were represented in a small way. Withal, however, some excellent Clyde rings were shown and the usual interest was manifested in the placing of the awards. Prof. W. F. Carlyle, Colorado Agricultural College did the judging.

The aged stallion class had three entries, Sir Wm. C. Van Horne's Lord Ardwell, Andrew Graham's Vigorous, and J. B. Hogate's Lord Mac. Prof. Carlyle took them for place in the order given, though opinion among the onlookers seemed if anything to lean towards Vigorous. In three-

a colt of good size and quality, second going to John Wishart, Portage la Prairie, on Shapely Maid, an attractive-looking filly, but too light to head the line up of a judge who was professedly looking for size and weight as well as quality and action. Third was found in Matt Gibb's Marchioness of Dee and fourth went to Carruth and Brown on Lady Primrose, a King's Crest colt. The foal prizes went to Taber, Gibb and Jickling in order. The prize for three animals, the get of one sire, was won by Taber, second going to John Wishart and for mare and two of her progeny by Matt Gibb.

The stallion championship lay between Van Horne's Lord Ardwell and J. E. Martin's Baron's Headlight. Prof. Carlyle took the older stallion for the honors. The prize offered by the American Clydesdale Association for the best three colts, either sex, not over two years, the get of one sire, was won by Jas. Mc-

Kirdy and R. E. Foster, the former with two animals and the latter one, the get of Show King, viz.: Show Queen, King's Own and Modesty.

PERCHERONS

As was remarked, French drafters were more strongly featured than they ever were before at Winnipeg, shown probably in greater strength than at any previous Canadian exhibition. Prof. W. J. Rutherford, Regina, placed the awards and expressed himself unqualifiedly in commendation of the exhibits brought to the ring. The exhibitors were: W. E. & R. C. Upper, North Portal, Sask., with fourteen animals; Messrs. Colquhoun & Beattie, Brandon, with a strong string recently imported from the South, while Ellison & Son, La Moure, North Dakota, had heavy entries in nearly all classes. The kind and quality of the horses brought out was a surprise to those who have been accustomed to seeing the French breed completely overshadowed at Canadian exhibitions by their Scotch rivals. A Percheron this year won the championship prize for the best draft stallion any age or breed, the winner being a phenomenal two-year-old in Colquhoun & Beattie's importation, while the breed put up excellent displays in all sections where the draft breeds battled for supremacy.

In aged stallions, Ellison & Sons were first with Charlatan, a Calypso horse, large and weighty, well boned and a good mover. Upper's stallion Robosse, well known to Western Percheron fanciers, was second and Ellison's again third. The two-year-old section developed the sensation of the Percheron rings, when Colquhoun & Beattie offered their imported two-year-old, Halifax, for first and captured second as well on another imported colt, Haton. This colt Halifax has size and quality. As a two-year-old his development is remarkable, and he is quality right to the ground, well boned, and feet of size and kind that leaves little to be desired. On the move he is clean, free and straight, "flashy" the Scotchmen call it. As a whole the two-year-old class was the strongest of the breed, seven stallions being lined up, but as only two prizes were offered, some individuals worthy of place were shut out. In yearlings, Ellison was first and W. E. & R. C. Upper second, the later with a Robosse colt.

In the class for brood mare and foal Upper's won both prizes with Vinette and Palmette, two mares of good size and excellent quality. In yeld mare any age, Colquhoun & Beattie were first with their imported two-year-old mare Abella. Upper's were first again in three-year-olds with Snowflake and Ellison & Sons first and second in two-year-olds. In yearlings Ellison's had first and second again, first being a particularly strong, rugged mare, and Upper's third. In foals Upper's were first and second, one entry being a Robosse colt. The prize for three animals any age the progeny of one sire was won by Ellison's with three of Calypso's get, Charlatan, their aged stallion, Media, a four-year-old mare and Ermine five-years-old.

The Percheron Society of America offered ten special prizes for stallions and mares to exhibitors who were members of the Society, the first for best American-bred stallion any age going to Ellison's on Charlatan, and the second for best American-bred mare to the same exhibitor on Bulah, the first prize yearling filly, sired by Matador. The open stallion championship prize was entered for by all three exhibitors, Colquhoun & Beattie winning out with Halifax, the two-year-old. The open class for mares likewise was won by the same exhibitors on the five-year-old mare Abella by Asticot. Ellison's won the next three specials straight for best five stallions, open, best five American-bred stallions and best three American-bred mares, Upper's winning the remaining three, viz.: best three mares, open class, best stud stallion and four mares, any age, owned by one exhibitor and best stud stallion, and four mares any age bred and owned by one exhibitor.

SHIRES

The Shire show was scarcely up to its usual proportions and the quality of a number of the entries might have been improved upon. The following are the awards: Stallion three years or over—1, P. B. Ross, Grenfell on Hazelton Albert; 2, Ellison & Sons, La Moure, N. D., on Admiral Schley III; 3, John Stott, Oak Lake on Handsome Prince. Stallion two years—D. Smith, Gladstone, on Gladstone Bob. Yeld mare any age—P. B. Ross, on Montford Rachel. Three-year-old filly, P. B. Ross, on Montford Rachel. Two-year-old filly—P. B. Ross, 1 and 2 on Lowesley Countess and Sheldford Ring.

CLYDESDALES OR SHIRES CANADIAN-BRED

This was a class of Canadian-bred stock of these breeds, consisting of two classes: Stallion any age and mare or filly any age. J. E. Martin won first in stallions with the first prize Clydesdale two-year-old Baron's Headlight; R. J. Hodgson, second, with Prince Policy and John Stott third with the three-year-old Shire, Handsome Prince. In mares, R. H. Taber was first with Belle Rose; J. G. Barron, second with Cherry 7th and Jas. McKirdy third.

AGRICULTURAL HORSES

Brood mare under 1600 pounds with foal by side, Reuben J. Walker, Carman; two-year-old gelding or filly—1, A. J. McKay, Macdonald; 2, Fred Cheasley, Alexander; Yearling filly or gelding—1, John Graham; 2, F. Cheasley; 3, A. F. W. Severin, Kildonan; Foal—R. J. Walker. Yeld mare or gelding any age—1 and 2, F. Cheasley.

SPECIAL HEAVY DRAFT CLASSES

Prizes in these classes were given for sections of five and ten horses any age, sex or breed, for champion stallion any age or breed and for champion heavy draft mare or gelding. In the five horse section R. H. Taber, won on Belle Rose, Queen of the Waves, Baron's Lassie, Baron's Sunbeam and Miss Gem of Hillcrest. The prize for ten horse sections was for animals owned in one province and went to an aggregation owned by Andrew Graham, R. E. Foster, Jas. McKirdy, M. Gibb, G. C. Porterfield, J. G. Barron, and Colquhoun & Beattie, of Manitoba, in competition with a string offered by Ellison & Sons of North Dakota.

The grand championship special for the best stallion any age or breed was between Van Horne's Lord Ardwell and Colquhoun & Beattie's Halifax, Prof. Carlyle, awarding the ribbon to the Percheron. The championship for best heavy draft mare or gelding was won by R. H. Taber with Queen of the Waves, in competition the Percheron champion, the first prize Shire filly and the first prize Clydesdale aged mare.

LIGHT HORSES

The light horse classes were strong numerically and some interesting judging sections were passed upon, some of the strongest, perhaps, of the horse show. Thoroughbreds, Standard-breds, Hackneys, roadsters, carriage horses, saddle horses, hunters and ponies, together with some other special classes were

Wishart. Foal—P. B. Ross, Saskatchewan Princess. Mare and filly, any age.—1, A. A. Gilroy Winnipeg on Emerald; 2, N. T. McMillan, Winnipeg, Wayne.

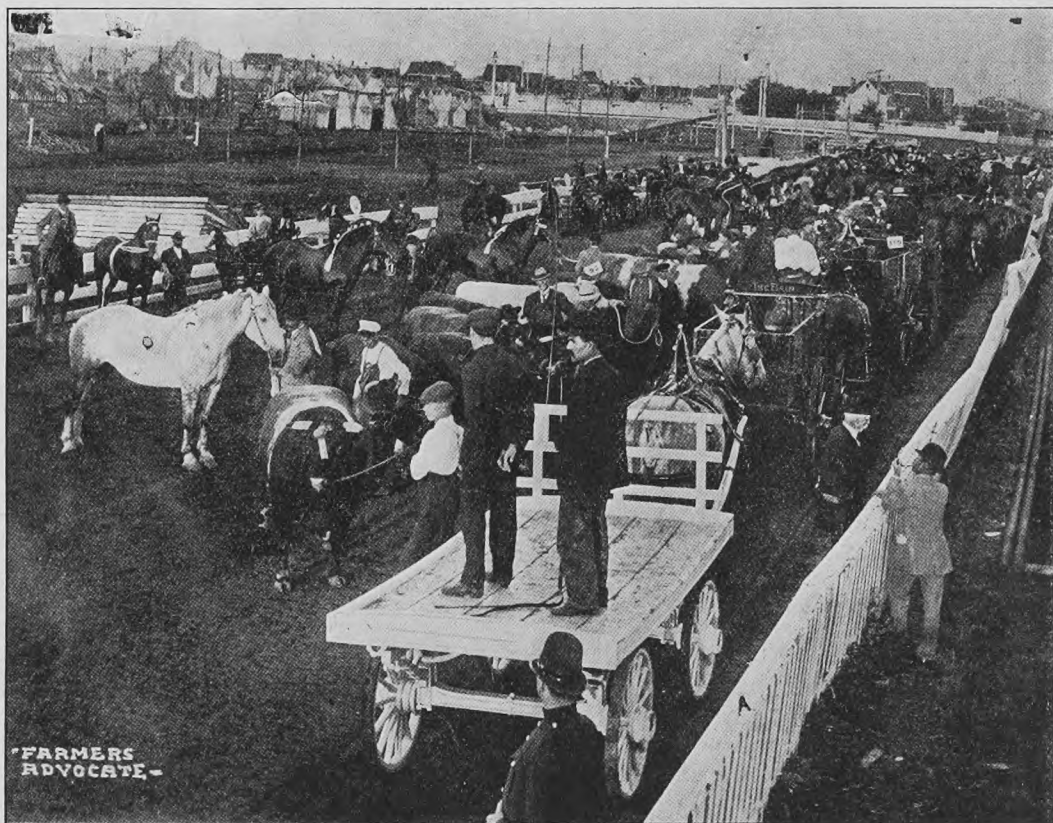
THOROUGHBREDS

There was a fair-sized exhibit in this breed, R. M. Dale, South Qu'Appelle, Sask., having the largest number of entries and winning a large proportion of the awards. W. E. and R. C. Upper, North Portal, Sask., showed their seven-year-old mare, Ethel Barrymore, and W. T. McCracken, Brandon, made a small exhibit. Judging was done by Thos. Ferris, Windsor, Ont. The awards were as follows:

Stallion, 3 years and over—1, R. M. Dale, South Qu'Appelle, on Kelston; 2, R. M. Dale on St. Paris; 3, T. F. Morris, Rosewood, on King's Guinea. Stallion, 2 years old—W. L. McCracken, Brandon, on The Shrimp. Yearling stallion, 1 and 2, R. M. Dale on Kel D'09 and Saskatchewan. Champion stallion, any age, R. M. Dale on Kelston.

CATTLE CLASSES CREDITABLE

Although former fairs have seen Shorthorns in greater numbers there never was a more satisfactory display of cattle as a class. Dairy breeds were particularly strong considering the fact that no large breeders from a distance came in specially for advertising purposes. Holsteins, Ayrshires and Jerseys brought out generally keen competition and no single exhibitor had the honor of winning all the prizes or



PART OF THE STOCK THAT APPEARED IN THE PARADE AT THE WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL.

judged by Thos. Ferris, Windsor, Ontario, and Dr. F. C. Grenside, New York. The show of carriage, roadster and saddle horses was particularly fine, the large number of excellent individuals of these classes owned about the city being drawn on for contributions to the display. The winners, except in a few cases, were the same as at the horse show recently held and already commented upon in these columns. The awards in Standard-breds and Hackneys were:

STANDARD-BREDS

Stallion, 3 years or over—1, S. W. Sheppard, Forest, Ont., on King Gregor; 2, A. F. Pigott, Winnipeg, on Wilbur S.; 3, J. D. Chappell, Victoria, B. C. on Dr. Ullman.

Stallion, 2 years—1, R. G. Willis, Boissevain, on Inquisition Jack; 2, G. Moffatt on Dr. McGinnis; 3, V. Schwalm, Glenboro, on Manitoba Volunteer.

Champion stallion, any age—S. W. Sheppard, on King Gregor.

Three-year-old gelding or filly—1, G. Moffatt, Souris, on Fairy Bryson; 2, W. H. Fielding, Winnipeg, on Dreadnought;

Two-year-old gelding or filly—1, J. D. Chappell on Linwood Girl; 2, G. Moffatt on Lola Bryson; 3, G. Moffatt on Sandy.

Yearling filly or gelding—1, G. Moffatt on Mattie. Champion mare or filly, any age—J. D. Chappell, Linwood Girl.

HACKNEYS

Stallion, 3 years or over, 1 J. B. Hogate, Brandon, on Kellet Fireboy; 2, Ellison and Sons, La Moure N. D., on Ben Bolt. Stallion, 3 years—1, T. A. Cox, Brantford, on Colonel. Brood mare, with foal by side—P. B. Ross, Grenfell, Brampton Lily. Three-year-old gelding or filly—T. A. Cox on Oak Park Daisy. Two-year-old filly or gelding—1, J. G. Barron, Carberry, 2, John Wishart, Portage. Yearling filly or gelding—1, John Wishart; 2, John

even the lion's share. In Shorthorns it was the battle of the giants, J. G. Barron and Jas. Yule, the latter of whom had Sir Wm. C. Van Horne's herd in fine condition. Two Hereford men had creditable entries. In Aberdeen-Angus the fight was between J. D. McGregor and Jas. Bowman with honors pretty well divided. Quality was high in almost every section. Considering the fact that with but two exceptions the animals belonged to breeders in Prairie Canada this can safely be called the best show of bovines yet presented at Winnipeg Fair. Big breeders from south of the line and from the East have done their duty in the past in popularizing their stock. Now Western farmers have made a choice of breeds and the number who see the advisability of attending the big shows annually increases.

In beef classes awards were made by Professor W. J. Kennedy of Ames, Iowa. The dairy breeds were judged by J. H. Grisdale of Ottawa. Both gave satisfaction and always were willing to give reasons for awards made that did not meet with approval by ringside observers who had selected animals in different order.

QUALITY IN SHORTHORNS

The only regrettable feature of the Shorthorn display was the fact that the prizes went to two breeders. Quality was in evidence in almost every section. As to numbers, too, there was no serious deficiency. Had the same animals been owned by half a dozen or a dozen men it could have been pronounced a grand feature of a grand exhibition. Some of the entries were very superior specimens and can win in any company in America if not in the world. Breed, type, great conformation and superb fitting characterized both of the big herds. Besides J. G. Barron of Carberry and Sir Wm. C. Van Horne of East Selkirk, the entry lists included Fred Cheasley of Alexander and John Graham of Carberry.

In the three-years-or-over bull class Barron had no difficulty in securing first with Topsman's Duke VII., a smooth-boned, evenly-fleshed animal that pleases the heart of every beef cattleman at first sight. This bull has made creditable winnings all over the West since he was a calf. It was for second and third placing that the real competition arose. Some had picked Van Horne's Huntley Wood III. for first because of his massiveness but the judge did not consider he has a fine quality. In fact had Barron's Mistletoe Eclipse been smoother on the shoulder Van Horne's entry would have fallen to third place. They are three great bulls, first choice being well muscled and showing more quality than the average Shorthorn bull and the other pair showing massiveness and constitution so desirable in Western Canadian stock raising. For bull two years Barron got first and Van Horne second. Both were plain specimens. There was but one entry in senior yearlings. Van Horne won with Golden Marquis over Barron's high priced Scotch Thistle in junior yearlings. Senior bull calves presented three specimens that speak well for the future of the Van Horne herd. When Spicy's champion fills out a little more over the rump he will be hard to beat. He shows both quality and substance. Barron had the only entry in junior bulls. Topsman's Duke VII. won the senior and Van Horne's senior yearling, His Majesty, a thick stocky white, the junior championships, the former being given the grand championship ribbon.

In the female classes Van Horne's herd held sway. Barron, however, won the aged cow class with his massive animal Fairview Jubilee Queen. She is well-fleshed and has an excellent middle. Van Horne had second and third on Roan Beauty and Sunbeam's Queen. Had the latter as good hind as she has front and middle she would have no trouble in getting first award. Van Horne's remarkable white two-year-old, Spicy's Lady, had no difficulty in winning in her class. She is a great heifer with true Shorthorn type and well developed quarters. Barron's Proud Julia III., also a fine specimen was a good second. The remaining heifer classes were well filled with worthy animals. Prizes were evenly divided between Van Horne and Barron with five or six entries in all save the heifer calf class. Van Horne had both senior and junior champion and grand championship was given to Spicy's Lady.

The results of awards to individual animals from the two herds made special interest attach to the herd classes. For herd bull and four females, any age, Van Horne got first on Huntley Wood III., Spicy's Lady, Roan Beauty, Sunbeam's Queen, and Spicy's Princess. Barron drew second with Topsman's Duke VII., Fairview Jubilee Queen, Crimson Rose, Red Baroness XIII. and White Heather. Barron had third and Van Horne fourth. Again in bull and three females all under two years Van Horne was first. This time he placed His Majesty, Spicy's Rose, Sunbeam's Matchless and Spicy's Princess in his leading herd. Barron was second and Van Horne third. For three calves under one year Van Horne was first and third and Barron second. Again in three animals, get of one bull and cow with two of her progeny Van Horne was first and Barron second. For herd bull and three females bred in Western Canada Van Horne was top with Huntley Wood III. Spicy's Lady, Sunbeam's Queen and Spicy's Princess. A complete list of awards appears on page 1040.

HIGH CLASS HEREFORDS

The Hereford classes were filled by fine specimens from the stables of Wm. Shields of Brandon and G. H. Gray of Austin. The animals all were in excellent show shape. In the aged bull class Shields won with Happy Christmas, the enormous bull formerly at the head of Jas. Bray's herd. Gray was second with Royal Jap and Shields third with Onward V. Gray won in senior yearling with Happy Wilton and Shields in the remaining bull classes. Happy Christmas was pronounced grand champion with Happy Wilton reserve.

In cows three years or over Shields had some representative matrons. He won first, second and third on Princess of Island Park, Julia III and Falcon. In heifer two years Gray was first with a snug beast Happy Sunbeam II and Shields second and third on Rosebud of McKelvie and Pride II. Shields won the senior yearling heifer class, Gray was first and Shields second and third in junior yearlings and Shields in the remaining sections. Princess of Island Park was grand champion with Happy Sunbeam II reserve. In the herd classes Gray won first and Shields second for cow and two of her progeny. Shields won the others.

ABERDEEN ANGUS

J. D. McGregor of Brandon and Jas. Bowman of Guelph, Ont., had an interesting contest for supremacy in Aberdeen-Angus, with the Manitoba man on top in bulls and Bowman ahead with females, R. Curran & Sons of Emerson and A. E. Tolton of Emerson also had creditable entries. In bull three years and over McGregor's massive and smooth Golden Gleam won over Bowman's Lord Val II. In two-year bulls McGregor's Blackbird Brilliant was first with Bowman's Magnificent second and E. P. Mailbag third. For yearling bulls Bowman had first, McGregor second and third and Curran fourth. Bowman won first and second for senior bull calf and McGregor first for junior. McGregor's Golden Gleam got the championship.

For cows three years or over Bowman got first and third on E. P. Rosebud IV and E. P. Beauty III, and McGregor second on Rounthwaite Flora, Curran also had good entries in this class but strong competition kept him out of the money. For heifer two years Bowman had first and third and McGregor second. McGregor won first on senior yearling and Bowman second and third while for yearling heifer calved since Jan. 1st, 1908, the Manitoba man stood first, second and third. Bowman was first and second and Tolton third for senior heifer calf and McGregor first for junior. McGregor's fine senior yearling, Sunnyside Inez, secured the grand championship.

The herd awards stood: Herd bull and four females—McGregor first, Bowman second. Herd bull and three females under two years—Bowman first, McGregor second. Cow and two of her progeny—Bowman first, McGregor second. Two calves under one year—Bowman first and third, McGregor second. Three animals any age or sex, get of one bull—Bowman first and second, McGregor third.

GALLOWAYS

The bulk of the Galloways were from the herd of D. McRae of Guelph, Ont. His animals won all the bull classes. In females J. W. Anderson of Winnipeg, entered the fray and secured some of the awards from the eastern herd.

Fat cattle for butcher's purposes brought out four nice steers. Van Horne was first with a Shorthorn-Dutch Belted cross, McGregor second with an Angus and A. B. Potter of Kennedy, Sask., third with a grade Shorthorn. Van Horne was first with fat cow or heifer.

HOLSTEIN SHOW STRONG

The pulse-beat of the West in favor of dairying was shown by the increased number of exhibitors of Holsteins from prairie breeders. This year's list includes J. Herriott & Sons of Souris, H. Hancox of Dominion City, A. S. Johannis of Clandeboye, W. M. Gibson of Winnipeg and A. B. Potter of Kennedy, Sask. Each succeeded in winning a fair share of the awards. Excellent foundation stock has been secured by those who recently have selected this breed while the older breeders show improvement in quality and in fitting.

A pair of fine animals answered the call for bulls three years or over, the decision going to Potter on Sarcastic Lad a strong specimen of great dairy type in preference to Meadow King Dekol shown by Johannis. In classes for young bulls the entries were more numerous and generally of high calibre. Sarcastic Lad was the grand champion.

But it was in the female classes that this breed showed strength. Every exhibitor had two or more entries in the class for cows three years or over and the judge deliberated a long time before he could convince himself that he knew the three on which ribbons should be placed. The fact is that such class deserved at least six prizes rather than three. First finally was placed on Potter's Lady Akkrum a cow of great substance and giving evidence of milk-producing propensities. Johannis got second on Winnipeg Belle and Hancox third on Daisy Lass—both cows of merit. Gibson's Lady Bonheur Teake was not placed. Last year she was grand champion at the Dominion Fair at Calgary. The heifer classes were equally strong in quality if not in numbers. The grand championship fell to Lady Akkrum.

A full list of awards appears on page 1041.

AYRSHIRES

One of Manitoba's pioneer Ayrshire men Wellington Hardy of Roland was the leading exhibitor of this breed. In addition H. McColl of Glenboro and J. A. Gibson of Rosebank had entries. Hardy won everything on his bulls with the exception of the bull calf class where McColl had first on Prince Gallant a promising youngster. In the female classes Hardy was the only exhibitor, with cows three years and over and in heifers two years. For hifers one year Hardy was first and third with Gibson a strong second. McColl had the only heifer calf. The same exhibitor secured first and Hardy second for heifer calf of calendar year. Hardy won the grand championship. The herd prizes fell to Hardy and McColl.

JERSEYS

In Jerseys, too, there was great improvement over former years. On past occasions outsiders helped to swell the numbers but this year Manitoba men presented the entire display. The fine herd brought in by W. O. Chadwick of St. James had many admirers. This is Mr. Chadwick's first appearance in the ring. Other exhibitors were W. V. Edwards of Souris and D. Smith of Gladstone. The prizes were fairly well divided Chadwick securing the lion's share of red ribbons.

Sir Wm. C. Van Horne had a fine herd of Dutch Belted and won all prizes without competition.

MILKING COMPETITION

The milking contest conducted by L. A. Gibson proved to be most interesting. The results were: Cows, 36 months or over—1, J. Herriott & Sons 2 and 3, W. Hardy 4, A. S. Johannis.

Cows, under 36 months—1, A. B. Potter; 2, W. V. Edwards; 3, A. S. Johannis.

PRIZES FOR ATTENDANTS

Special prizes for grooms and attendants were awarded to Chas. Yule of the Van Horne herd, Wilbur Potter son of A. B. Potter, and Robert Brown of McGregor's herd.

SWINE

Three breeds were represented in the exhibits in the swine department, Berkshires and Yorkshires being nearly equal numerically, while Tamworths were shown by one breeder only and were not out in sufficient numbers to fill the various judging classes. On the whole swine were not as strongly exhibited as they have been in other years. Whether the falling off in numbers was due to the disfavor in which hog raising has been held by farmers for some time now, reflecting upon the breeding industry, or whether hogs were having an off year, is difficult to say. Probably both reasons operated to induce the rather less representative display. One missed such well known breeders as Walter James & Son, Rosser, Oliver King, Wawanesa, and A. W. Caswell, Neepawa, and their stock usually so strongly shown at Winnipeg Exhibitions. There were one or two new exhibitors to take their places, Frank Orchard, Grayville, Man., who put up the exhibit in Tamworths; F. T. Skinner, Indian Head, who had a number of entries in the Yorkshire classes, and R. A. Scott, Winnipeg, with a few entries in Berkshires. These with such well known breeders as W. V. Edwards, Souris; Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, East Selkirk; Jas. M. Ewens, Bethany; Thos. Abbott, Souris; A. B. Potter, Kennedy, Sask.; Wellington Hardy, Roland; J. J. Stewart, Gladstone, and T. A. Cox, Brantford, Ont., contributed the stock for the display in swine.

The Berkshire classes started with a win for T. A. Cox, in the section for boar over two years, and he continued to get most of the firsts awarded all through the class, winding up with the male and female championship, and prize in the open-herd section. W. V. Edwards put up the strongest competition for the Eastern stock and won the prize for Western herd of boar and three females. Cox had a remarkably smooth and even lot of hogs, strongly characteristic of breed type and fitted well enough to win anywhere. On the question of preparing the stock for exhibit there was some misunderstanding, Western exhibitors interpreting the rule applying to oiling the hogs differently to what the Ontario man did with the result that one herd came into the ring slicked up like freshly greased Igorrotes and the others simply in well-washed condition. It is doubtful if oiling adds much to the appearance of the Berkshire but it would be better if a uniform understanding prevailed regarding the legitimacy of the practice under the rules governing the competition.

In Yorkshires, A. B. Potter and Wellington Hardy, divided the money with Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, though the latter won a good proportion of the firsts, the championship for both boar and sow, the open herd prize and the sweepstakes for boar and sow any age or breed. A. B. Potter had a representative exhibit in all sections, scoring a win over the East Selkirk herd in stiff competition in the class for sow of calendar year. Wellington Hardy won first in the aged boar class, in the sow and litter section and for Western-bred herd, the other exhibitors dividing the remainder of the money about equally.

There was no competition in Tamworths, F. Orchard getting all the prizes in the sections he had entries for. Judging in all classes was done by J. H. Grisdale, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The awards in detail are given on page 1040.

SHEEP CLASSES IMPROVED

To the agriculturist nothing was more noticeable than the improved quality of the sheep exhibited. Almost all were owned by Western breeders. The various breeds were well represented. The chief defect was a glaring lack of fitting. Some specimens looked as though they had not been washed for years to say nothing of days or weeks. Many were untrimmed and showed evidence of unskilled clipping last spring. But they were SHEEP and Western Canada cannot have too many of them.

In the class for Cotswolds or Lincolns R. C. McLaren was the only exhibitor and he had a good flock with three entries in almost every section.

In Leicesters A. J. McKay of Macdonald, N. A. Milne of Balmoral, A. B. Potter of Kennedy and F. T. Skinner of Indian Head were the contestants. McKay though a young breeder has profited by experience with successful Ontario exhibitors and by college training. Every entry was well fitted and trimmed to make the animal appear and handle to best advantage. His twenty-one entries were admired by all who know sheep. In every class Mr. McKay had a red ticket.

W. L. Trann of Crystal City owned most of the Shropshires but F. T. Skinner of Indian Head and T. A. Cox of Brantford got a nice share of the prizes. This was Mr. Skinner's first trip to Winnipeg for 27 years.

Oxford Downs were shown by T. R. Todd of Hillview and Alex. Wood of Souris. The awards were about evenly divided.

In the grade and mutton classes the prizes were distributed among Messrs. Skinner, Wood, Trann and Todd.

POULTRY

The poultry show was rated as one of the strongest ever made at the Winnipeg Exhibition. Some sixteen hundred entries were on hand to be passed upon in this department and in most sections competition was formed that would indicate that Western poultry fanciers are not only increasing the numbers, but improving markedly the quality of their stock. It was noticeable in a good many cases that Western-

bred and owned birds beat out competitors from the South and East, and W. H. Butterfield, Windsor, Ont., who made the awards, expressed warm commendation on this point as well as on the progress made in this department of the fair.

Entries came from British Columbia from Ontario and from South of the line as well as from fanciers in Manitoba and the other prairie provinces. Local breeders showed strongly in the regular breed and utility classes, American exhibitors winning most with fancy and less generally bred birds. Among local exhibitors were Dr. A. W. Bell, Winnipeg; J. W. Welding, Norwood, Wm. Abbot, Holland; W. H. Palmer, Winnipeg; W. J. Heaslip, A. P. Mutchmore, E. S. Roberts, F. W. Neisman, R. D. Laing, Stonewall, J. M. Moncrief, Selkirk, and others whose names are well known to fanciers and breeders in the West. A list of awards will be given in next week's issue.

MOTOR CONTEST A FEATURE

No feature of the entire Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition was more interesting to the farming class, as well as to many others, than the severe test under which steam and gasoline engines strove for honors. No longer are farm motors an experiment. This test, however, was designated to ascertain efficiency and economy.

The contest developed two distinct classes according to whether they were internal combustion or steam engines. The internal combustion machines again were divided into three classes according to brake horse power. This gave Class A, 20 h.p. and under; Class B, over 20 h.p. and under 30 h.p.; Class C, 30 h.p. and over; Class D, steam engines.

HOW THE AWARDS STOOD

After the most careful consideration of every feature and hours of brain-wrecking figuring awards were made as follows:

Class A — 1, Engine No. 5, International Harvester Co., 15 h.p., 115.4 points; 2, Engine No. 15, Avery Co.'s tractor, 12 h.p., 106 points; 3, Engine No. 12, Marshall, Sons & Co., 12 h.p., 100 points.

Class B — 1, Engine No. 7 International Harvester Co., 20 h.p., 112.1 points; 2, Engine No. 15, Russell & Co., 20 h.p., 106.8 points; 3, Engine No. 21, International Harvester Co., 20 h.p., 106.5 points.

Class C — 1, Engine No. 16, Kinnard Haines, 40 h.p., 109 points; 2, Engine No. 8, Marshall Sons & Co., 25 h.p., 102 points; 3, Engine No. 19, International Harvester Co., 25 h.p., 100 points.

Class D — 1, Engine No. 1, J. I. Case, 32 h.p., 121.3 points; 2, Engine No. 14, Russell & Co., 30 h.p., 118.5 points; 3, Engine No. 20, Avery Co., 30 h.p., 115.7 points; 4, Engine No. 9, Rumely & Co., 36 h.p., 106 2 points.

* * *

A complete report of the motor contest as well as particulars regarding agricultural products, dairy display and machinery exhibits will appear in our next issue.

Dairymen at Chilliwack

The semi-annual meeting of the Dairymen's Association of British Columbia was held at Chilliwack on June 30. A. C. Wells, president spoke briefly of the work of the Association and of the tuberculin test. The association had procured two reacting dairy cows, one donated to the association, the other being bought. Dr. Knight gave a most interesting and instructive talk on disease as indicated by conformation in cattle, and on the effect of tuberculosis in a herd. The animals were then slaughtered and a post-mortem examination held. Both animals proved badly affected with disease (tuberculosis).

A banquet was served by the Farmer's Institute of the district, after which addresses were given by A. C. Wells, the Mayor, C. S. McKee, A. Urquhart, R. W. Hodson and others.

At the evening meeting a valuable discussion ensued with regard to handling of the Vancouver Milk supply, and the Fraser Valley Milk and Cream Shippers' Union. The following resolution was carried: "That we, the dairymen of Chilliwack district, approve of the work which the Vancouver Milk Commission is doing, and that we wish the rules, etc., when the Commission have them ready."

A vote of thanks was tendered C. S. McKee, R. W. Hodson, and Dr. A. Knight.

New Veterinary Association

The first council of the Saskatchewan Veterinary association met in Regina, July 13, and elected officers and the board of examiners for the license to practice. J. A. Armstrong, V. S., Regina, is president. J. C. Fyfe, V. S., vice-president and J. J. Murison, V. S., Arcola, the registrar. Members of council in addition are J. McLoughry, V. S., Moosomin, F. King, V. S., Carlyle; J. P. Creamer, V. S., Qu'Appelle and A. G. Hopkins, B. S. A., M. D. V., Regina. Messrs. Creamer and Hopkins together with the Registrar constitute the Board of Examiners. The first general meeting will be held July 29 at Regina, when papers will be read and, it is expected, a clinic held. There are now sixty fully qualified veterinarians in the Province; and a considerable number awaiting the opportunity to qualify by examination.

Professor of Mechanics

At a recent meeting of the Board of Governors of the University of Saskatchewan, Professor A. R. Greig was appointed Professor of Farm Mechanics and Rural Engineering on the staff of the College of Agriculture for the University of Saskatchewan. Prof. Greig will take up his residence at Saskatoon, where the college is located, about August first, and will have from the outset, direct superintendence of all construction work in connection with the erection of the college buildings, plans and specifications for which are being made by the University architects in Montreal.

Prof. Greig goes to the Saskatchewan Agricultural College with the best of qualifications. At the age of twenty-one he secured a first class engineer's license. From 1891 to 1895 he attended McGill University, graduating with the degree of B. A. Sc. His summer holidays during his college course were spent at practical work. For seven years following his graduation Mr. Greig was employed as draftsman in the offices of the Canada Atlantic Railway Company at Ottawa. From 1902 to 1906 he was chief draftsman for the Canadian Northern Railway at Winnipeg. At the opening of the Manitoba Agricultural College in 1906 Mr. Greig was appointed Professor of Farm Mechanics and Agricultural Engineering, a position which he since held with credit both to himself and the college. During his engagement with the college he has had charge of the heat and power plants, and



PROF. A. R. GREIG, B. A. SC.

with everything, in fact, that had to do with the mechanical operations of the institution. In 1908 he was employed with other members of the staff, in awarding the prizes in the "Good Farming Competition" carried on in Manitoba, giving his special attention to the buildings, machinery, water appliances, and mechanical labor-saving devices about the farmsteads. During the same year he conducted a very successful three weeks short course in steam and gasoline engineering at the college. This was intended for farmers of the province who had spent at least two years in practical engineering. Prof. Greig recently completed another course of the same kind at which 54 practical farm engineers were enrolled. During his tenure with the Canada Atlantic Railway at Ottawa, and while in Winnipeg since 1902, he has had charge of the Y. M. C. A. classes in mechanical and architectural drawing. In 1908 Mr. Greig assisted in conducting the "Farm Motor Competition" at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, and this year he has been given full charge of this important undertaking, the largest farm motor competition ever conducted in the world.

The department over which Prof. Greig will have charge in the College of Agriculture for Saskatchewan will include plan drawing, farm blacksmithing, farm carpentry, care and management of farm machines and implements, including the running of steam and gasoline engines. Mr. Greig's training, energy, enthusiasm, and devotion to his work, bespeaks for himself and for the new college the greatest measure of success.

Royal Blacon First

We have been advised that our report of Clydesdale stallions at Edmonton was incorrect. It appears that Royal Blacon shown by J. M. Bruce of Tighnduin Stock Farm, Lashburn, Sask., was placed first, not second as reported.

MARKETS

Wheat opened the week dull and lower. There was little in the opening to indicate that the cereal would make one of the most sensational advances during the week that it has made since the consummation of the deal in the May option. Things seemed to be shaping for a sag. World's shipment figures, while showing a decrease over those of a week ago, were greater than anticipated. Canadian visible stood at 2,452,102 as against 2,674,213 bushels at the close of the previous week and 3,876,870 bushels the same week a year ago. World's visible also decreased but crop and harvest outlook in most quarters being favorable decrease in supplies had little effect on values.

Prices continued to sag until Wednesday when the sharpest advance in several weeks occurred. Unfavorable weather reports in the United States sent prices soaring, cash wheat and October going up two and three cents respectively. In Chicago the rise was phenomenal, July advancing seven cents during the exchange session and closing wildly with everyone clamoring for grain. Reports of bad harvesting in Kansas, and floods in the spring wheat country started the advance and heavy buying by the Patten crowd aided in boosting values along. Patten is credited with a July corner in which he and his associates are likely to clean up as profitably on as they did on the famous May turnover. The advance, however, was obviously engineered for the purpose of allowing some profitable unloading and began to sag again on Thursday. The Patten crowd had bought spectacularly at the start of the boom but had sold ten bushels for every one they bought before the session closed.

The foreign outlook for the cereal remains unchanged. Reports continue of unfavorable weather conditions in great Britain and Europe. The Argentine outlook is far from promising so far as weather conditions go, but shipments from that quarter continue to be well maintained. The outlook at the moment is for continuation of the firmness that now characterizes the market. October is selling 20 cents a bushel higher than it did a year ago, with nothing to indicate that it will maintain this lead all through the season.

Prices at Winnipeg are as follows:

Wheat—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 1 North-ern.....	130½	130	132	129	128¾	...
No. 2 North-ern.....	127½	127	129	127½	127½	126
No. 3 North-ern.....	127	125½	127	...	...	...
No. 4.....	120½	120½	121	121	121	121½
No. 5.....	108½	108½	109	109½	109½	109½
No. 6.....	98	98	98½	98½	98½	98½
Feed 1.....	84	84	84	84	84	85
OATS—						
No. 2 White	52	52	...	...	53	53½

CLOSING OPTIONS

Wheat—	July.	Oct.	Dec.	July.	Oct.	Dec.
July.....	131	130½	132½	132	131½	131½
Oct.....	109½	110½	111½	109½	110½	110½
Dec.....	105½	106	107½	105½	106½	106½
Oats—						
July.....	54	52½	52	52½	53½	53½
Oct.....	39½	38	39½	39½	39½	39½
Dec.....	37½	...	...	38	38	38
Flax—						
July.....	151	150	145	145	145	143
Oct.....	133	132	134	131	132	132

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED

Bran.....	\$22.00
Shorts.....	23.00
CHOPPED FEEDS—	
Barley and oats.....	34.00
Barley.....	30.00
Oats.....	36.00

DAIRY BUTTER—

Fancy fresh prints.....	20 to 22
Fresh dairy prints.....	16 to 19
Tubs.....	12 to 17

CHEESE—

Manitoba.....	11 to 11½
EGGS—	
Fresh gathered, per dozen.....	17 to 18

POTATOES—

Ontarios.....	75
Manitoba, mixed.....	60 to 70
New potatoes, per bushel.....	1.50

LIVE STOCK, WINNIPEG

Prices are being well maintained despite large numbers of low quality stock being delivered. Top price for exports is \$5.00, wearing from that down to \$4.50; butchers, off cars, \$3.00 to \$4.00; bulls, \$3.00; hogs, \$7.25; to \$7.50; sheep, \$6.00.

CHICAGO

Beef cattle, \$5.20 to \$7.40; cows and heifers, \$2.35 to \$6.25; stockers, \$3.10 to \$5.05; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; lambs, \$5.25 to \$8.00; hogs, \$7.50 to \$8.20.

TORONTO

Export steers, \$5.75 to \$6.10; prime butchers, \$5.00 to \$5.25; cows, \$3.25 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.50 to \$4.00; lambs, \$6.50 to \$7.60; hogs, \$8.25.

HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

People and Things the World Over

The most valuable ancient Indian collection of books ever brought to Europe was recently secured by the antiquariat of Karl W Hiersemann, of Liepsiz, and consists of 763 manuscripts on palm leaves, comprising in 1,287 works the whole Sanskrit literature of the Vedic and later periods. The manuscripts are from 350 to 250 years old and are written in Grantha, Telugu and Nandinagari. Every class of literature is covered, and many works appear here for the first time. The collection is especially rich in religion and philosophy. It has been cataloged by Indian pandits, and is offered for 60,000 marks.

Feasted in Enemy's Camp

A party of workers in the Royal Templars has just been touring Manitoba in an automobile for the purpose of stirring up interest in local option and other temperance issues. This method of campaigning proved quite successful and will probably be used more largely for such work.

The party had an enjoyable trip, but it is safe to say that one incident will be remembered long after the other events of the journey have been forgotten. It happened in the little town of Elgin. The hotel-keeper of a licensed place in the town dined the party and invited the leading business men of the town, the clergymen and other public men to meet them. The dinner was a banquet, everybody came who had an invitation and it was altogether a pleasant occasion.

It is no one's affair what the hotel keeper's motive was in giving this unique dinner party, but it looked as if he agreed with the speakers who urged that hotel and bar be divorced on the grounds of incompatibility such that they should never have been wed. Perhaps he did it for advertising purposes, but if so, it was to push the claims of his house rather than his bar, for he served a good meal, and his invited guests were not those to whom his bar would have any attraction.

Getting a Good Start

"You in Canada have the chance to begin right. What a privilege that is!" The subject under discussion was child labor in factories, but in thinking over the sentence of the speech quoted above one can see how applicable it is to a hundred conditions in our land beside the child labor problem. The older countries during the last twenty-five years have awakened to the importance of things hitherto not considered of any moment. Now that ignorance is gone their efforts are directed towards reform. But owing to years of wrong building, they must spend precious time tearing down before they can build up on a right foundation. And some things that have been wrongly done can never be made right.

But we are just beginning the task of nation building. We have clear ground and the ability to make a good start. Beside, we have the example of the older lands to show us what not to do and how not to do it. Their neglect to work out essentials was ignorant; ours will be criminal. It will be a black disgrace if we ever have to go back and do over. To avoid that we will have to get rid of the idea that tasks in nation-building must be done quickly; it is much more important that they be done well. There is no hurry. We can better afford to travel slowly than to fill up our good rich land with people and projects merely for the pleasure of saying that it is full.

If we begin right, there are many things to begin right away. Our natural resources, for instance, — we are fond of saying that they are inexhaustible. We deceive ourselves. Our for-

ests are already yielding to extravagance and carelessness, our salmon are being depleted, minerals are being wasted, and these riches once lost can never be regained though we seek them carefully with tears. Narrow dark streets in towns and cities invariably mean disease and vice. There is no excuse for slums in Western Canadian cities where nature has provided space and sunshine. The human part is easy — to use the space wisely and to light it well at night. The fight against tuberculosis is easier now than it ever can be again if this opportunity is lost.

Now is the time to stamp out with vigor whatever seeds of political corruption have already sprouted. Scrupulous cleanness in federal, provincial and municipal affairs can never breed dishonesty and scandal. If our commercial and industrial power is watched with care in its beginning, we will never have children in the factories growing up illiterate and unhealthy, and capital will not be nourished at the expense of labor.

THE ANEMONE

MANITOBA'S FLOWER
By C. T. LEWIS

Harbinger of the spring time
Early child of the West,
Thou sweet modest Anemone
The children love thee best,
Fair closely clinging flower
Springing from under the snow,
The first to ope thy petals
When the April winds blow.

Children hail thy coming
'Neath spring's bright skies,
Gather thee with gladness
Where the prairie grass lies,
By the murmuring brooklets
Over low vale and hill,
They pluck the first Anemone
Their eager hands to fill.

The tender blue of the skies
Is reflected in its face,
Purple tints of the rainbow
In its delicate color trace,
Its low stock is ever crowned
With a silky drapery its own,
Anemone, fair gem of the West,
Spring's latest flower blown.

The nation is no better or worse than the individuals composing it, so that upon each man, woman and child in Canada is laid some share of the responsibility of giving this country a good start.

A Book by "Hope."

There is no need to explain to our readers who Hope is, or anything as regards the character of her work. She is known and loved wherever *THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE* is read, and so the announcement that she has written a book will be received with unusual interest, especially by the many who have been helped and encouraged, week by week, by the messages in "The Quiet Hour."

The book, now ready, is entitled "The Vision of His Face," is tastefully bound in cloth, with gilt lettering, and will be forwarded, postpaid, from this office for the sum of \$1.00.

In the rush of busy days we all need to be reminded that the body is the servant of the soul, and that the "things which are seen" are but the shadows of invisible realities. This book shows how the Vision of an unseen Master and Friend can glorify commonplace lives, light up dark places with glorious sunshine, and be a quickening, inspiring force everywhere.

Give Me Your Hearts

Dear friends, kind friends, give me your hearts, I pray.

What shall my life be worth, if after death
I shall have walked and sung the lonesome way,
And never made you tremble with my breath?
Lovers of love, this is the worst and last,
That so love in the end is wholly past.

Dear friends, kind friends, give me your eyes a space.

What shall the world be worth, if when I die
The joy of life that once was on my face
Has never clung with yours beneath the sky?
Lovers of life, this is the worst and last,
That so life in the end is wholly past.

Dear friends, kind friends, give me your little praise.

What shall my toil be worth to ease my heart
If never once your voices all my days
Meet mine as in a song part answers part?
Lovers of death, this is the worst and last
That so life into death is wholly past.

—THE INDEPENDENT

Wide Streets in the Wide West

Paint and boulevards, paved roads and fine trees make the cities of the East a welcome sight to the visitor from the West who has the unfinished newness and crudeness of his prairie town as a mental contrast. But in spite of their picturesque beauties, he comes home and gives a sigh of satisfaction as the first morning after his return, he walks along the main street that is broad enough to accommodate more than a street car and two wagons at one and the same time. The wide business street has been a feature of every Western town that feels any ambition to grow into a prosperous city. — and what Western town does not? And it is sincerely to be hoped that the new town-sites being laid out by dozens along the railways, are not evidences of a thrifty but short-sighted desire not to waste land. A wide, airy street is not land wasted, for it brings returns in safety, comfort and increased speed in traffic. When Winnipeg's traffic has increased in volume to that of Montreal or Toronto, there will be no danger even then of congestion at the corner of Portage and Main, sufficient to cause delay. A wide street is a safeguard against fire. It is probable that if Cobalt Main Street had been a hundred feet wide instead of a bare forty-five, that fewer people would be homeless there today as the result of fire. Of course, there is some shadow of excuse for narrow streets in wooded or rocky country. Roads have to be cleared and levelled and labored over diligently to make them possible for travelling, and the laborers have some excuse for stopping before great width has been secured. But on the prairie there are no such excuses that ought to find acceptance. The land is there, plenty of it, with few if any trees or stones to be cleared away, and only mistaken ideas of economy to be advanced as reasons against wide and commodious thoroughfares.

* * *

Altogether apart from the question whether the doing his work in a superb way makes a man an artist or a genius, it is certain that there is nothing else quite like the satisfaction that comes to one from the consciousness of doing the very best thing possible to him.

Neither wealth nor position can give the glow of satisfaction, the electric thrill and uplift which come from a superbly done job.

HOPE'S QUIET HOUR

DOES GOD STILL SPEAK TO MEN?

"In holy books we read how God hath spoken
To holy men, in many different ways;
But hath the present world no sign or token?
Is God quite silent in these latter days?"

This is an up-to-date question, is it not? Plenty of people are asking Pilate's question: "What is truth?" Some appear to think it is a riddle with no solution; they know that many claim to be able to go confidently on their way—hearing God's call and following His directions—but they think such people are mistaken enthusiasts. Others are willing to believe that the friends they love and admire are led by God, but they stumble blindly forward themselves, in doubt and unrest. One thing that puzzles many is that the people who declare that God is speaking to them, do not agree in their statements of what He says. They find the same kind of difficulty in the Bible records. For instance, it is hard to reconcile with our Christian ideas, Samuel's order to Saul: "Thus saith the LORD . . . go and smite Amalek, and utterly destroy all that they have, and spare them not; but slay both man and woman, infant and suckling, ox and sheep, camel and ass." Such an order sounds very vindictive, and utterly opposed to our conception of Him whose name is LOVE. I am not going to attempt the impossible task of explaining this and many similar inconsistencies which cause us to feel sometimes like apologizing for the Bible. No, I feel convinced that God speaks to men to-day as distinctly as He did long ago; and the fact that men who hear His voice are inconsistent in the messages that they deliver is so plainly to be seen now that I should feel very surprised if we found men in old times always infallible. The writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews, declares that God "spoke in time past unto the fathers by the prophets," and has in these last days "spoken unto us by His Son." If the message delivered to us reveals far more clearly the Father-heart of God than that delivered by the prophets to the fathers, the reason is not far to seek—the Son understands the Father's heart, and can declare it far more perfectly than any other messenger. If a message is a dead thing, just a form of words learned by rote, and recited without expression by the messenger, then it may reach its destination without change. If you wish to send such a message, then the best way will be to speak it into a phonograph. But that is not God's way of sending messages through men. The education and character of the messenger and his methods of delivering it, have their effect on the message—and so also does the character of the hearer and his way of receiving it. When the word of the Lord came unto Jonah, saying: "Arise, go to Nineveh, that great city and cry against it; for their wickedness is come up before Me," he had to deliver his message in the best words he could find; just as certainly as any messenger who is called to deliver God's messages in the pulpit, Sunday after Sunday, is unfaithful to his high commission unless he prays and studies and keeps his eyes open for new lights. A preacher has God's message to deliver now, as he had ten years ago, and yet if he is satisfied to deliver old sermons over and over again, never making use of new light and new discoveries, never going ahead, but always sticking fast to the same old forms of expressing the old truths, then he is not a faithful messenger, and is not listening for God's voice to-day.

And a great deal depends on the

listener. The Sermon on the Mount is perhaps the grandest sermon ever delivered, and yet it would fail to catch the attention of a child of two, and probably would mean very little to a lively schoolboy or a determined atheist. God's method in teaching His children is like that of Jacob, who said: "I will lead on softly, according as the children be able to endure." When our Lord had been patiently teaching the Apostles for years, and was about to leave them without the help of His visible companionship, He said: "I have yet many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now." It is always so. He has many things to say to each of us, revelations that He longs to make, but we are not ready for them yet. A mother teaches her child in simple language, and slowly but surely his power of comprehension grows, until he can study and enjoy books which would have been meaningless to him years before. Is there any other satisfactory method of imparting knowledge? To try to cram a soul with spiritual truth, before it has grown strong enough to assimilate it, is as fatal to good results as to feed a baby on meat when it can only assimilate milk. St. Paul wanted to speak about spiritual truths to the Corinthians (1 Cor., iii., 1-3), and explains that he did not do it because

they were as babes in Christ. He could not explain spiritual truths to carnal minds, any more than an artist could describe a picture properly to one who had no taste for art, or a musician could satisfactorily talk on his favorite subject to a man who did not know one tune from another. It is always true in everything—though on the surface it may seem hardly fair—that "Whosoever hath, to him shall be given, and he shall have more abundance; but whosoever hath not, from him shall be taken away even that he hath." Those who already know a little about spiritual things—if they act on their knowledge—will grow in spiritual knowledge. Those who set themselves to do right—fulfilling God's will and obeying His voice as they can understand it—will find the way made plain, little by little. Christ knew that it would be better for the ciples to lose His visible presence, and depend on the still voice of the Spirit, whose orders they might often mistake. How "expedient" it was for them we may judge as we see the shrinking, cowering men blossoming out into bold and brave leaders of the infant Church. If you tell a child all he has to learn, he will not really learn anything. Your definitions may be far more correct than his, and yet it is far better for him to puzzle out things for himself, with only the help that is absolutely necessary, even though he may make endless mistakes. And God knows it is better for us to fight our way to faith, rather than to make the way

so certain that mistakes will be impossible. A very weak and mistaken religion, that is "a man's own," will bring him nearer God than the most perfect definition of theologians, if it is only accepted by the mind—as one might accept a fact in history—but does not influence the conduct.

God does speak to men to-day, and men hear His voice, though it does not sound the same to all hearers. When a voice from heaven—the Voice of the Father—confirmed the witness of Christ, some thought they heard an angel, but others only caught the roll of thunder. When Saul of Tarsus heard the call of the ascended Jesus, the men who were with him heard a voice (Acts ix., 7), and yet S. Paul said truly: "They that were with me saw indeed the light, and were afraid, but they heard not the voice of Him that spake to me" (xxii., 9). When God speaks, the people who really hear are those who are willing to obey.

In C. L. Drawbridge's "Old Beliefs and New Knowledge," he says that some people have lost faith in God because they say that "Balaam's ass never spoke," and therefore the Bible is valueless as a guide. Others brand as an atheist anyone who dares to suggest that the story may only have been intended as a parable—like Jotham's story of the trees who spoke (Judges ix., 8-15). But, as the writer points out, "it is possible to form a true theory about Balaam's ass, and yet act as Balaam did, namely, disregard the voice of Conscience, and ignore the



ON THE RED RIVER NEAR WINNIPEG.

inspiring "Spirit of God."

God does speak to each of us—we all know that we are wrong when we disobey Conscience, even though my conscience may speak very differently to yours. We must receive the Holy Spirit actively, not passively—working out our own salvation, because God works in us. In spite of the wonders which fill the public mind—wonders of psychology and of the influence of a stronger over a weaker mind—each of us will have to answer for ourselves before God. Critics are already declaring that more harm than good results from hypnotic suggestion. It seldom helps people if you make their way too easy, or do all their lessons for them. Growth is usually more healthy, if it is not too rapid. So, if you want to grow spiritually, if you want to hear God's voice and see His face more distinctly, keep on climbing. He says to each of us: "What is thy desire?" and is ready to grant it, if we are willing to pay the price of steady persistence and unswerving determination. Ask and ye shall receive—but one who wavers in his asking must heed the warning of St. James: "Let not that man think that he shall receive anything of the Lord."

DORA FARNCOMBE.

WHEN I AM AWAKE I AM STILL WITH THEE

By Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Still, still with Thee—when purple morning breaketh,

When the bird waketh, and the shadows flee;
Fairer than morning, lovelier than the daylight,
Dawns the sweet consciousness I am with Thee!

Alone with Thee—amid the mystic shadows,
The solemn hush of nature newly born;
Alone with Thee in breathless adoration,
In the calm dew and freshness of the morn.

As in the dawning, o'er the waveless ocean,
The image of the morning star doth rest,
So in this stillness, Thou beholdest only
Thine image in the waters of my breast.

Still, still with Thee! as to each new-born morning
A fresh and solemn splendor still is given,
So doth this blessed consciousness awaking,
Breathe, each day, nearness unto Thee and Heaven.

When sinks the soul, subdued by toil to slumber,
Its closing eye looks up to Thee in prayer,
Sweet the repose beneath Thy wings o'ershadowing;
But sweeter to wake and find Thee there!

So shall it be at last, in that bright morning,
When the soul waketh, and life's shadows flee;
Oh! in that hour fairer than daylight dawning,
Shall rise the glorious thought, I am with Thee.

—From The Independent of September 9, 1852.

SWEETEST LIVES

The sweetest lives are those to duty wed,
Whose deeds, both great and small,
Are close-knit strands of an unbroken thread,
Where love ennobles all.
The world may sound no trumpet,
ring no bells;
The Book of Life the shining record tells.

Thy love shall chant its own beautitudes
After its own life working. A child's kiss
Set on thy sighing lips shall make thee glad;
A poor man served by thee shall make thee rich;
A sick man helped by thee shall make thee strong;
Thou shalt be served thyself by every sense
Of service which thou renderest.

Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

SELECTED RECIPES

Scalloped omelet is a novelty. Soak three tablespoonfuls of stale crumbs in a cupful of milk for two hours. Beat six eggs, the whites and yolks separately, very light. Into the yolks stir the soaked bread-crumbs, and season the mixture with salt and pepper. Last of all stir in with a few light strokes the stiffened whites. Butter a deep pudding dish, pour the mixture into this, set it on the lower grating of a quick oven and bake until light and brown. Sift brown crumbs over the top, and serve the omelet as soon as it is removed from the oven.

Stick Candy.—To 1 pound of sugar add $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of vinegar, 1 cup of water, 1 small tablespoonful of glycerine. Flavor with vanilla or lemon. Boil without stirring about 20 to 30 minutes all but extract. When ready to pour into greased tins, add half a teaspoonful of soda. When you have poured into tins to cool, pour two teaspoonfuls of extract over the top. When cool, pull until white, pull into sticks the size you wish, and cut with shears into sticks or drops.

INGLE NOOK

INGLE NOOK NEWS NOTES

One member of our botany class called at the office to share his discoveries of the three-flowed avens after flowering, the yellow puccoon and the hare-bell, all of which our friend, H. M. S., has described so faithfully. I wish you could all do the same, but you can report by mail what you are finding out about the flowers this year.

FROM IRISH MOLLY

Dear Dame Durden,—Your little corner has been so interesting that I can't keep silent any longer. I have seen many queries in it which I might have answered, but seemed always to be too slow and someone else would reply before I could get my mind made up to write. I am a very poor writer, and it is labor for me to sit down to write a letter. When I see busy mothers who have children to look after and who, yet, get time to send many recipes and useful hints to the Ingle Nook, I feel ashamed, as I have no children—just my husband and one hired man to look after.

I am very fond of little children, and take great interest in reading the Western Wigwam. I am always anxious to get the "Advocate" and the first of it I read is the Ingle Nook, Quiet Hour and Western Wigwam. Once I get them read I am contented to let someone else have it for a while.

I am not a suffragist, but I do think men have things too much their own way out here in Western Canada. A woman should have some rights in what she has helped to earn for them both. Who is it has the care of the children in the home? The mother, of course. For there are not many farmers who keep a nurse for the tender little baby; it is always the mother who takes the greatest part of the trouble the babies bring with them at their birth. There are many men who grumble if they are asked to hold the baby or stir the cradle while the mother is trying to get a little of the work done which she had to neglect because baby was cross and fretful. Then the husband can turn round and sell all she had worked so hard for, and not even ask her if she is satisfied. It is strange there is such a law now as no sensible man calls it fair. My husband says that when a woman is good enough to marry a man and help to make a home for him, what is his should be hers. Of course, there are weak-minded women, but there are weak-minded men as well. You might as well abuse one part of the body for the protection of the other.

Do any of the readers ever have trouble with lice on their little calves. Here is a sure and easy way of getting rid of the pests: Take a little dry sulphur and dust it along the backs, necks and heads of the calves and it will drive them all away, but if the calf is very thin-haired it will be necessary to put on the sulphur a second time, about two weeks later so as to get all the nits that are hatched out. It is not necessary to rub the sulphur all over the animal as it will work down by itself. It is good to put a little sulphur on the setting hens, and dust a little in their nests, as it will prevent vermin getting on the little chicks. I seldom lose a chick after they are out of the shell. I feed them bread and milk for the first few days, and then mix a little oatmeal or rolled oats in the bread and milk. For the first month they need an occasional meal of soft food. I feed the hen on wheat or screenings from the grain that is fanned for seeding.

I see in the Ingle Nook that there is a woman asking for a girl to help or a boy. She seemed to have her wish satisfied through the paper, so I would like to know if any of the readers could tell where I could get a nice little girl to adopt. I have

no children, and we are both fond of them. I do not want her for her work, but for her company, for I always hire help in busy seasons. I would like a nice little girl of decent parents that I could adopt and bring up as my very own. We live just a mile from school, and I often say that it doesn't seem fair for us to be so near a school when we have no children to go to it, when there are so many children so far from school that they cannot go. If you, Dame Durden, or any of the readers know of a little girl who would be suitable for me to claim as my own, please let me know, and I will guarantee that she will have the attention a mother gives to her own child and a good home.

IRISH MOLLY.

ON CHILD-TRAINING

Dear Dame Durden,—After reading the article in a recent issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," "The Boy in Training," I thought I would accept your invitation to write. I am laid aside from active work, with acute muscular rheumatism, and it will help me to forget my discomfort while I write.

I have only had five children. Three lived to manhood and womanhood, but when my eldest boy, a strong, active fellow, was fourteen months old, a most trying time for a young mother, for you cannot imagine what mischief they will be into, my husband's sister came to pay us a visit before going to Muskoka—where her husband had taken up land, and had gone to build a house for them. There was delay upon delay in starting them. One of the children—she had four—fell into the creek and was nearly drowned. Another had a gathering in the ear. Then the second boy had inflammation of the lungs, and, lastly, the mother took ill with bronchitis, and died, leaving four children, the youngest a puny, sickly babe. I never hesitated about keeping the children, and it was not the clothing and feeding them, but I was so ignorant and inexperienced to have the care and training of those children. It is all over. They are all doing well in homes of their own, and the poor, sickly, motherless babe, grew to be a strong man, and has three boys of his own; but our bright, strong, happy boy died, when seventeen months old, with cutting teeth.

I had only one boy of our own to bring up, but many other boys have come under our care, some bright, cheerful, obliging fellows, a pleasure to have them; many are now in good positions. Others were disobedient, careless, disagreeable fellows, and a great trial of patience. One boy we had in our early married life was a particularly trying boy. He was very dirty, both with his clothes and person, and would get out of washing every time that he could, and then he would only half wash. One day when I sent him back to wash again, he said, "What's the use of bein' so particular; wait till summer comes and I'll wash in the creek. I love to wash in the creek." This was midwinter, and I could not wait till the creek thawed. He would get into trouble, and, not liking to be scolded, would go off and come back again. At last he went away, and we heard nothing from him for thirty years. Early this spring the bell rang, and when I opened the door, there stood a tall, well-dressed, grey-haired man. He did not speak, but looked at me intently for a time. At last he said, "You don't know me," and then he told his name. It was our bad boy back again. He had drifted to Montana, had been married twenty years, was well off. His wife's home was near Montreal; they had come on a visit to her friends, and he had come to see us. How pleased he was to walk about the place, and how pleased and surprised he was to see the trees he had helped

to plant, grown so big. Many things that we had forgotten, he remembered, and with tears in his eyes he thanked us for our kindness to him when he was a wilful, troublesome boy.

Another of our "bad" boys whom we had not heard from for fourteen years, wrote from Westminster, B. C., thanking us for our kindness to him when he was a "stupid, troublesome boy." These are just two cases. Never regret being kind and patient. "Cast thy bread on the water, for thou shalt find it after many days."

Now, as to the training of my own children: I have sought for grace and wisdom to act justly and lovingly with them, and taught them to regard each other's rights and things, never to take or borrow anything without asking and returning it again. When they were quite young an old minister was billeted with us, and, in talking with me, he said: "In mercy to your children, make them obedient." I never forgot it, and, shortly after I read in the Montreal Witness an article, "Rule with Diligence." It said, so much discomfort in homes, and wrongs to the children, were caused by the parents giving orders and never seeing that they were carried out. This caused endless scoldings and naggings. If you give an order to your child, that it can do and ought to do, see that it obeys, and promptly. This greatly influenced me in dealing with the children.

Your first question, "Do you believe in whipping disobedient children?" Yes; when other means fail. For example, I was sitting sewing one afternoon; my little daughter had eaten a cake and made some crumbs. I told her to go and get the dustpan and handbrush. She did so. I swept the crumbs up and threw them out of the window, and told her to take the pan and brush and hang them up again. It was what she could do, and had done many times. She sat at my feet; never offered to move. I waited some time and repeated the order, still she did not move. At last I laid down my work and stood her on her feet. Yet she would not go. I reasoned with her, asked why she did not want to do it, if she thought she ought not to hang them up; still she would not speak or move. Then I said, "If you don't go and hang them up I shall whip you." Still she did not move to do it. Then I took her hands and slapped them hard. At last she picked them up and ran and dashed them down beside the cupboard door. "Hang them up," I said. She would not. Just then the bell rang, and I had to go to the door. It was our minister. I showed him in, and asked to be excused for a few minutes, and went back to my rebel. "Hang them up," I said, and she took another hard whipping before she did so. "You're a naughty girl," I said, "go into the corner," and then I went to the caller. He was greatly concerned about the trouble. In a few moments she turned around and stretched out her arms and cried, "Mamma, mamma!" and ran to me. I took her on my lap, kissed and cuddled her up, and she soon went asleep. This was the first time she ever acted so, and I think if I had not conquered her then, there would have been more trouble. Only once again I whipped her. She took to ringing the front door bell, but it got to be a stale and troublesome joke. I explained that it was not nice or kind to take me from my work. Sometimes my hands were in the flour, busy baking, and I had to wash to go to the door, only to see her stand laughing there. So I told her if she did it again I should whip her. Some time passed. One day two ladies called. They had a little girl who stayed out on the lawn with my little girl. We had just been seated and had begun to chat when the bell rang. When I went to the door I heard little feet running away, and went around the corner of the veranda, where the girls were laughing. "I told you I should whip you if you did this again, and I

must do it." I took her hands and slapped them. She never did it again.

I always tried to act justly with them, and never deceived them. When they were old enough, each had their little work to do before they went to school. The youngest girl fed and cleaned the birds, the eldest filled and trimmed the lamps. The first job the boy did was to get the kindle wood, and as they grew older they had other things to do.

I allowed them ten cents a week for pocket-money. Of this, each had to give a cent for church, and one for Sunday School collections. This gave them money for anything they wanted for school, and they saved up for birthdays and Christmas presents, and I know they had just as much pleasure in getting their little five- and ten-cent presents, as now, the more costly ones. When they got older, they had twenty-five cents a week, and when the girls left school, they each had two dollars a week to buy their clothes, and this enabled them to dress neatly, and as well as any girls in our neighborhood. They have good underclothes, but they make all their own clothes but their coats, and a good plain coat will last two or three years.

My youngest daughter was only thirteen when she made her first dress. I had been away, and brought them some pretty percale for a dress, and said they must make them. I showed her how to cut them out. I heard her telling not long ago how she cried making that dress, she made so many mistakes, put the sleeves in wrong, and had to take them out; but she was praised for it when it was done. I always remember them on their birthdays and at Christmas with something extra, and after housecleaning I get them something, one year a waterproof each, another year a tweed to make shirt-waist suits, etc., and now my baby girl is away, and getting \$400 a year and board, so she sends us presents home. I tried to teach them, as far as I was able, how to spend money. I think children, when old enough, ought to have their own money to get or give anything they want to, without asking for every cent, and telling what they want it for. It might be some little gift to a friend, and to have to explain it all, is like pulling a rose to pieces to find were the scent is.

Question 2. It is very wrong and cruel to frighten a child with "the dark," "doctor" or "teacher"; they ought to be taught that they are friends. Our doctor once said to me, "What a wicked thing to frighten a poor child with the doctor!" When he was sent for their temperature would go up, and their hearts beat, so that it was hard to find out the real condition. There is something decidedly wrong with the parents when they have to resort to such methods to enforce obedience. A few days ago, my husband was dining at the hotel, and a well-dressed man and woman, with a boy about three years old, were dining, too. He did not hear what the man said to the boy, but the boy, in a clear, ringing voice, said to his father, "You shut up!" They seemed to think it cute and smart, but I think there is trouble ahead for both parents and child.

I have heard Dr. Gilmore, Warden of the Central Prison, say that the young men that drift into jail are those who have had no parental control, and have never been taught self-control, respect, or obedience. It is a grand thing for a child to love and trust its parents, but this cannot be unless the parents act in a way to inspire love and respect. Don't make playthings, but playmates, of your children. Don't treat them as inferiors, but as junior members of the firm. A horse that has been well-trained and is reliable, is very valuable. A child is worth more than a horse. One of our ministers defined "love" as "helpfulness." Give the little ones a loving, happy childhood; but in mercy to them, make them respectful and obedient.

HELPOHABIT.

FRIENDS AND FOES OF FOREST AND FIELD

A recent issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" contained some pertinent remarks on the subject of the destruction of our trees by insect pests, and the great service rendered by many birds in destroying the insects and their eggs, grubs, etc. One sentence, however, seems to call for some qualification, namely, "It is a hopeful sign that the youthful passion for killing every bird that crosses the line of vision seems to be dying out, etc., etc." So far as the city of Winnipeg is concerned at least, this is certainly not the case. For the last seven years the writer has been continually shocked by the ruthless destruction of animal life of all kinds by young "sportsmen," and there does not appear to be any diminution of this cruel and utterly useless slaughter. It is much to be feared the habit is too common all over the country. Many young men, boys, and even mere children, are constantly in the habit of frequenting the wooded banks of the Red River and other streams, armed with fowling pieces and small rifles, not for the purpose of securing specimens for preservation, or for any other useful aim, but merely for the "fun" of the thing. Anyone interested can, by the expenditure of a little time and careful observation, verify the truth of this assertion.

It is, undoubtedly, a wise thing to teach boys to handle fire-arms, and a pleasant sight to see them doing so, in a sensible and humane fashion. But it is obvious that some other teaching must go along with instructions as to the use of the weapons. Arming a boy with an instrument capable of destroying life, even on a small scale, is only putting a premium on cruelty, unless he is fully instructed as to the purposes for which he may, legally and humanely, employ it. Any boy intrusted with a gun will naturally, and thoughtlessly, shoot at anything, but it is essential that a little common-sense instruction should accompany the permission to handle such dangerous tools.

The "cadet corps" in connection with schools, "boys' brigades," "boy scouts," and all the modern schemes for encouraging our boys to take a live interest in the defence of the empire, are wise and good in other directions than in mere "militarism," and should be priceless in giving the rising generation, in addition to the undoubted benefits of discipline, a power of self-control and unconscious dignity unknown to the training of our young days. Development of character there will be, of the best kind too.

And, just here, at the psychological moment in the lives of our young citizens, is the opportunity to instill into their youthful minds the imperishable truth that manliness and cruelty cannot exist in the same person. It should add very little to the work of the teachers to explain to their pupils the inestimable services which nearly all birds render to the farmers' crops, as well as to the trees of the forest; or to the labors of their drill instructors to enforce the fact that they may learn to defend their country and their homes without indulging in the wanton destruction of harmless birds and beasts. Gather all our young people, boys and girls, into one great society of Friends of the Forest and the Field, and we shall undoubtedly do a mighty service to the State in preserving the greatest of our vast national resources, now disappearing at an alarming rate. We have only to hear what our naturalists tell us to realize, imperfectly, it may be, the immense debt we owe to our native birds; the experiences of forestry experts and rangers will open our eyes to the enormous destruction which the free development of insect life entails upon our forests and fields. A very, very small proportion of the birds do any actual harm to the farmer, and even that is amply counterbalanced by their protective services.

It has been the delight of the writ-

er to watch the wooded banks of the river, year after year, and the great variety of beautiful bird-life, which, until recently, has haunted them. In any ordinary season the foliage has been so profuse and dense that scarcely a branch has been visible in June, but this year the "leafy month" is a misnomer, and "our" wood, for weeks, has presented a very bleak appearance, the stems and branches of many of the trees being nearly as bare as in winter. Even now, when a second growth is beginning to show, the aspect of this delightful outlook from our windows is extremely depressing. Where once a solid mass of lovely variegated greenery met our view, we see thousands of bare branches, and the opposite side of the river and the sky is visible, when our eyes were wont to meet an impenetrable screen. And the birds are getting scarcer every year. Formerly, a walk in "our" wood was doubly enjoyable by reason of the presence of active and attractive birds, all busy searching out the destroyers and keeping them within reasonable bounds. Now? Alas! Much could be said, in the same connection, of the needless destruction of many useful quadrupeds which are ruthlessly hunted down in the same indiscriminate fashion. Any law on the subject would seem to be a dead-letter. Were the gun not so much in evidence, we might hear less about the rat invasion.

L. S. LITTLE.

DELIGHTED WITH THE TEA SET

"Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, Man.:

Dear Sir,—I received my china tea-set over a week ago in good condition. I thank you very much; it is just a beautiful set; much nicer than I expected.

BERTHA STUART.

CANNED RASPBERRIES

Dear Dame Durden,—I have been a silent reader of the "Advocate" for four years now, and have made use of a lot of useful recipes from the Ingle Nook. Now I am writing to ask for a little help. I want to can raspberries this year instead of making jam, but have no idea how to go about it and should be glad if you could give me full instructions how to do them. I think we shall have a lot this year as our canes are loaded with blossoms. We have fifteen rows in the garden, 30 feet long. They are the wild canes, but with cultivation they yield large, fine-flavored fruit.

I was reading "Emerald Eyes" letter in June 9th issue, and find she makes muffins and would be pleased to help others. I should be glad if she would send me her recipe for muffins as I have wanted to try them a long time. She also asks for a light cake recipe so I will enclose one I use, as she might like to try it.

Malta Cake.—Take two eggs, one-quarter lb. flour, one-quarter butter, one-quarter lb. sugar, the grated rind of an orange, and one tablespoonful of milk. Put sugar in a basin, partly melt butter and stir it in, then beat in the eggs, stir in the milk, orange rind, and flour. Put Mixture in a well-greased tin, spread evenly, and bake half an hour in good oven.

Yours truly,

COUNTER KICKER.

(The finest canned raspberries I have ever eaten were done by this method: Have perfectly clean bottles and tops and new rubber rings. Fill the jars up to the top with the dry fruit, but do not press it down. Set them then in a moderately warm oven for a few minutes while you make a boiled syrup of sugar and water, allowing half a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit. Pour the syrup when made over the fruit in the cans filling right to the top, and screw the covers on tightly. Set them in a tub or other large vessel and cover with boiling water. Put a cover over the tub, and let stand until

"Farmer's Advocate" Fashions



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
6317 Over Blouse with Short Sleeves.
6305 Circular Skirt.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
6287 Girl's Dress.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
6282 Girl's Box Plaited Dress.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
6316 Blouse with Dutch Collar.
6198 Circular Skirt.
Embroidery Pattern 412.

The above patterns will be sent to any subscriber at the very low price of ten cents per pattern. Be careful to give Correct Number and Size of Patterns Wanted. When the Pattern is Bust Measure, you need only mark 32, 34, 36, or whatever it may be. When Waist Measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. When Misses' or Child's pattern, write only the figure representing the age. Allow from ten days to two weeks in which to fill order, and where two numbers appear, as for waist and skirt, enclose ten cents for each number. If only one number appears, ten cents will be sufficient. Address: "Fashion Department," "The Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, Man.

morning. See that the tops are perfectly tight before putting away. I think if you follow directions closely you will find them the nicest berries you ever ate.—D. D.)

GLAD TO HAVE SUCH A PAPER

Dear Dame Durden,—As this is the month of roses, I would like very much to make a rose jar or cushion from the rose petals, but at present do not know how to preserve the petals. We tried sprinkling a little salt, but that does not seem to work right. So, if you or any of the members know how I should be very glad to know how to preserve them. I love roses so, and our place is pink and green with them, so pretty. I have been on the sick list or would have inquired before as I am afraid I am a little late.

I have enjoyed reading "Quiet Hour" and "Ingle Nook" very much, and generally find something I did not know each week. I am very glad we have such a paper. I expect to try Roanoke's plan of getting the lime off the teakettle; mine is just new and coated quite badly.

I am afraid I am taking up too much space, but will enclose two good recipes, which I use quite often with great success. I will close with best wishes to the Nook.

MILLICENT.

Rose Jar (potpourri).—Gather rose petals when the roses are in their richest bloom, but not when the dew is on them, and pack in a jar in layers two inches deep, sprinkling about two tablespoons of fine, dry salt upon each layer. Continue this until the jar is full, adding fresh petals and salt daily. Keep in a dark, cool place. A week after the last relay is gathered turn out the salted petals upon a broad platter, mix and toss together until the mass is loosened. Then incorporate thoroughly with the formula given be-

low, pack in a clean jar, cover lightly and set away to "ripen." It will be ready for rose jars in a fortnight, and if kept covered will be good and fragrant for twenty years.

Formula: Violet powder, half an ounce; orris root, one ounce; rose powder, half an ounce; heliotrope powder, half an ounce; mace, half a teaspoon; cinnamon, one-quarter teaspoon; cloves, one-half teaspoon; oil of roses, four drops; oil of chris, ten drops; oil of melissne, twenty drops; oil of eucalyptus, twenty drops; bergamot, ten drops, and alcohol, two drams.

(Hope you are quite off the sick list by now and able to enjoy the summer and the roses.—D. D.)

Jelly Roll.—Four eggs, one cup of sugar, one cup of sifted flour, one-half teaspoon soda, one teaspoon cream of tartar, a pinch of salt. This makes a nice big cake. Spread thin on dripping pan. As soon as baked, turn from the pan and spread quickly with jelly, and roll immediately. Have the towel or cloth spread smooth and the jelly beaten. It will not break in rolling.

Sponge Cake.—Sugar, one cup; one egg; sweet milk, one cup; butter size of an egg; soda, half teaspoon; cream of tartar, one teaspoon; flour, two cups; season to taste. It is nice baked in layers and iced or baked in long pan and iced with chocolate and shelled walnuts and cut in squares.

MILLICENT.

Rhubarb Marmalade.—To two quarts of rhubarb cut up in quarter-inch pieces, add one lemon cut up fine, and just enough water to keep from burning. When thoroughly cooked add ten cents' worth of blanched almonds and three cups of sugar. Let cook gently for an hour. Put into jars, and let cool before sealing. This is decidedly good.—D. D.



WANTS A BUTTON

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my second letter to your club. I saw my first letter in print which I was very pleased to see. We have got a little colt, and about thirty-six chickens, and we have got six more hens sitting. We have an ice-house, and we have it generally full of ice for the summer. We make ice cream in the summer. We have got a flower garden and a vegetable garden. My mother has got a cat and its name is "Joie." It is a mouse-colored cat, and my brother has got a white cat named "Midget." We called it Midget because it is so small. We have got a flag-pole at our school, and I sometimes put the flag up in the morning and take it down at night.

GERTRUDE MEADOWS (11).
Man. (a).

NO NAME GIVEN

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—As I am a member of two more clubs, I would like to join your club. I am thirteen the eleventh of this June, and, of course, I like June best. My birth stone is pearls. I have sold three dollars and sixty cents worth of post-cards, and got twelve dishes. Then I sold pills and am going to get a watch. I have a white kitten and a lot of chickens. The grass is green as green now, and there are a

lot of flowers. I can not think of any more to tell, so I will end up in telling you about a picnic.

Well, once I went to a picnic, and we went to have a good time when we got there. We were very hungry, so we went up to the table. There were three lemon pies which were mushed, and there was a nice one, so we ate the nice one, and a lady said, "You might eat the mushed ones and let us have the good ones."

Then my friend went and got a piece of cake and she called, "Get out of that," so we stayed away the rest of the day.

(To be continued next time.)

Sask. (a).

ROSES.

AN INTERESTING STORY

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—When I was looking through the "Farmer's Advocate" and reading the interesting letters of "The Western Wigwam," I saw my first letter in print, but sorry to see that I forgot to enclose a self-addressed and stamped envelope for my button, so I have decided to write a short letter again. I have an interesting story to tell the readers of this club about gophers or prairie-dog, which is the proper name. While I was out shooting one day this spring I saw a great many gophers on a knoll not far from me, and I thought I would have a shot, so kneeling behind a clump of earth

I took aim and fired at one, and I rose and saw that I had killed it, for it was lying on the ground in front of its hole. Then when I was going over to pick it up I saw another gopher running straight toward the one I had shot, so I stopped to see what it was going to do. When it got to the dead gopher it seized it and dragged the dead body into the hole. Did any of the readers of this club ever see an owl, snake and a prairie-dog living together? I have been told that this is the way they live down along the Mississippi Valley and in the State of Missouri. Well, I think I had better close, hoping I

There is one acre of land as school grounds. The south-east corner is very hilly, and the opposite corner is very low, making a very rough yard. The school is situated at the north side of the grounds, while the horse stable is at the south-west corner. There is a strip of plowed ground all around the grounds in which small maple trees are planted, and at the south side of the grounds are two small groves of poplar trees. One grove is just inside the school fence, and the other grove is just outside the fence. There are flower gardens around the school-house in which we planted seeds and expect a



BY THE HALF DOZEN.

have not taken up too much space. I remain a wisher of success to "The Western Wigwam." I enclose a stamp for a button.

EVARETT STAPLE (11).

Sask. (a).

WANTS A BUTTON

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. We have a boat and we go out for a ride in it sometimes. When we go out for a swim, we dive off the boat. We got the boat last year. I have a dog named Toby, and he pulls me in the sleigh. He is a good duck dog. He is my pet.

CLAUDE MEADOWS (13).

Man. (a).

HOT WEATHER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your club, and I hope it will escape the waste-paper basket. My father has taken the "Farmer's Advocate" for a long time. I like to read the Western Wigwam, and I like the letters fine, so I thought I would write one too. There has been a quite a lot of rain here this year, but it is drying up now and is awfully hot to-day. I have five sisters and one brother. I am sending a Canadian two-cent stamp for a button.

ALBERTA.

Alta. (a).

YOUR BUTTON CAME BACK

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have never written to your club, and I am not much of a letter-writer, but as you are giving buttons away I thought I would write and try to get one as I am collecting buttons.

I am attending the Industrial School at Brandon, having come here from Winnipeg last fall.

On the 24th, there was a ten-mile race in Brandon, and one of the boys from our school won and got the cup. We also had all sorts of sports in the afternoon. There is a small lake close to the school where we go to swim almost every day.

I am thirteen years old and in the sixth grade at school. I will close, wishing the club every success, and hoping that you will please send the button soon.

AUBREY STANLEY STREET.

Man. (a).

A GOOD DESCRIPTION

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your club. I think that Western Wigwam is a fine name for our club. I live in the country, about five miles east of De'oraine. I go to school nearly every day. The school is called Hazeldean, and got named by some early settlers who lived about here.

pretty garden, if nothing happens it. The school-house is small and painted a dark red, with a large room to the south, which is going to be enlarged this summer. The inside of the school is painted grey. There are two rows of double desks up each side. The stove is between the two rows of desks near the south door, while the teacher's desk is at the opposite end of the room. There is not a basement under the school, because the people are talking of moving farther north. There is a fine new flag-pole at the front of the school. Each week the teacher has some scholar put the flag up sharp at nine o'clock in the morning and take it down at four o'clock in the afternoon. There is a prize offered for the best improved school-house and yard for the season of 1909, but I think some new school shall get the prize.

This is all about our school grounds, so I will close, hoping this letter will escape the waste-paper basket. I would like to get a Western Wigwam badge for remembrance of your club till I write again.

From the new Manitoba member—

CHARLIE O. MCKENZIE.

FOND OF RIDING

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is the third letter I have written. I enjoy reading the letters very much. Well it is spring now. The wheat is up, and the fields are green. I think the fields look nice when they are green. We have all our vegetables in, and they are nearly all up. I have been sick, but am better now. I enjoy riding horseback, and riding the bicycle. I learnt how to ride last summer. I will be thirteen on the twenty-sixth of June. I guess I will close. Hoping to receive a button soon.

A WESTERN TUFF.

Man. (a).

NO NAME GIVEN

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your interesting club. I hope to receive a badge from the Western Wigwam. I think we have a very pretty design at the top of our column. We have in seventy-five acres of oats and ten acres of barley. I don't like shocking grain that is very heavy. Last year our oats yielded ninety-one bushels to the acre. I think I will have to close now as I have to go and hunt the cows. This morning I had to cross the creek for the cows. The little colt got wet all over. Wishing the Western Wigwam every success, I will sign myself—

COW-BOY.

Alta. (a).

THE GOLDEN DOG

By WILLIAM KIRBY. F.R.S.C

Copyright L. C. PAGE Co. Incorpd

CHAPTER XII. (Continued.)

"I did more than gather the purport of it, my Lady: I have got the letter itself!" Angelique sprang up eagerly, as if to embrace Fanchon. "I happened, in my eagerness, to jar the door; the lady, imagining some one was coming, rose suddenly and left the room. In her haste she dropped the letter on the floor. I picked it up; I thought no harm, as I was determined to leave Dame Tremblay to-day. Would my Lady like to read the letter?"

Angelique fairly sprang at the offer. "You have got the letter, Fanchon? Let me see it instantly! How considerate of you to bring it! I will give you this ring for that letter!" She pulled a ring off her finger, and seizing Fanchon's hand, put it on hers. Fanchon was enchanted; she admired the ring, as she turned it round and round her finger.

"I am infinitely obliged, my Lady, for your gift. It is worth a million such letters," said she.

"The letter outweighs a million rings," replied Angelique as she tore it open violently and sat down to read.

The first word struck her like a stone:

"Dear Caroline:"—it was written in the bold hand of the Intendant, which Angelique knew very well—"You have suffered too much for my sake, but I am neither unfeeling nor ungrateful. I have news for you! Your father has gone to France in search of you! No one suspects you to be here. Remain patiently where you are at present, and in the utmost secrecy, or there will be a storm which may upset us both. Try to be happy, and let not the sweetest eyes that were ever seen grow dim with needless regrets. Better and brighter days will surely come. Meanwhile, pray! pray, my Caroline! it will do you good, and perhaps make me more worthy of the love which I know is wholly mine.

"Adieu, Francois."

Angelique devoured rather than read the letter. She had no sooner perused it than she tore it up in a paroxysm of fury, scattering its pieces like snowflakes over the floor, and stamping on them with her firm foot as if she would tread them into annihilation.

Fanchon was not unaccustomed to exhibitions of feminine wrath; but she was fairly frightened at the terrible rage that shook Angelique from head to foot.

"Fanchon! did you read that letter?" demanded she, turning suddenly upon the trembling maid. The girl saw her mistress's cheeks twitch with passion, and her hands clench as if she would strike her if she answered yes.

Shrinking with fear, Fanchon replied faintly, "No, my Lady; I cannot read."

"And you have allowed no other person to read it?"

"No, my Lady; I was afraid to show the letter to any one; you know I ought not to have taken it!"

"Was no inquiry made about it?" Angelique laid her hand upon the girl's shoulder, who trembled from head to foot.

"Yes, my Lady; Dame Tremblay turned the Chateau upside down, looking for it; but I dared not tell her I had it!"

"I think you speak truth, Fanchon!" replied Angelique, getting somewhat over her passion; but her bosom still heaved, like the ocean after a storm. "And now mind what I say!"—her hand pressed heavily on the girl's shoulder, while she gave her a look that seemed to freeze the very marrow in her bones. "You know a secret about the Lady of Beaumanoir, Fanchon, and one about

me too! If you ever speak of either to man or woman, or even to yourself, I will cut the tongue out of your mouth and nail it to that door-post! Mind my words, Fanchon! I never fail to do what I threaten."

"Oh, only do not look so at me, my Lady!" replied poor Fanchon, perspiring with fear. "I am sure I never shall speak of it. I swear by our Blessed Lady of Ste. Foye! I will never breathe to mortal that I gave you that letter."

"That will do!" replied Angelique, throwing herself down in her great chair. "And now you may go to Lizette; she will attend to you. But remember!"

The frightened girl did not wait for another command to go. Angelique held up her finger, which to Fanchon looked terrible as a poniard. She hurried down to the servants' hall with a secret held fast between her teeth for once in her life; and she trembled at the very thought of ever letting it escape.

Angelique sat with her hands on her temples, staring upon the fire that flared and flickered in the deep fireplace. She had seen a wild, wicked vision there once before. It came again, as things evil never fail to come again at our bidding. Good may delay, but evil never waits. The red fire turned itself into shapes of lurid dens and caverns, changing from horror to horror until her creative fancy formed them into the secret chamber of Beaumanoir with its one fair, solitary inmate, her rival for the hand of the Intendant,—her fortunate rival, if she might believe the letter brought to her so strangely. Angelique looked fiercely at the fragments of it lying upon the carpet, and wished she had not destroyed it; but every word of it was stamped upon her memory, as if branded with a hot iron.

"I see it all, now!" exclaimed she—"Bigot's falseness, and her shameless effrontery in seeking him in his very house. But it shall not be!" Angelique's voice was like the cry of a wounded panther tearing at the arrow which has pierced his flank. "Is Angelique des Meloises to be humiliated by that woman? Never! But my bright dreams will have no fulfilment so long as she lives at Beaumanoir,—so long as she lives anywhere!"

She sat still for a while, gazing into the fire; and the secret chamber of Beaumanoir again formed itself before her vision. She sprang up, touched by the hand of her good angel perhaps, and for the last time.

"Satan whispered it again in my ear!" cried she. "Ste. Marie! I am not so wicked as that! Last night the thought came to me in the dark—I shook it off at dawn of day. To-night it comes again,—and I let it touch me like a lover, and I neither withdraw my hand nor tremble! To-morrow it will return for the last time and stay with me,—and I shall let it sleep on my pillow! The babe of sin will have been born and waxed to a full demon, and I shall yield myself up to his embraces! O Bigot, Bigot! what have you not done? C'est la faute a vous! C'est la faute a vous!" She repeated this exclamation several times, as if by accusing Bigot she excused her own evil imaginings and cast the blame of them upon him. She seemed drawn down into a vortex from which there was no escape. She gave herself up to its drift in asort of passionate abandonment. The death or the banishment of Caroline were the only alternatives she could contemplate. "The sweetest eyes that were ever seen"—Bigot's foolish words!—thought she; "and the influence of those eyes must be killed if Angelique des Meloises is ever to mount the lofty chariot of her ambition." "Other women," she thought bitterly, "would abandon greatness for

MAPLEINE

Makes Syrup Better Than Maple

Mapleine is a product of fruits and vegetables properly blended.

Mapleine is Wholesome.

Mapleine is a delicious flavoring frostings on cakes, for cakes, candies and Ice Creams.

Mapleine is used the same as a Lemon or Vanilla Extract.

MAKE YOUR OWN MAPLE SYRUP

Take 4 cups of granulated sugar, cost 12c
Dissolve in 2 cups of Hot Water, cost 00c
Add a teaspoonful of Mapleine, cost 5c

Total cost per quart. 17c

Stir thoroughly and strain through a damp cloth. Cost per gallon. . . 68c

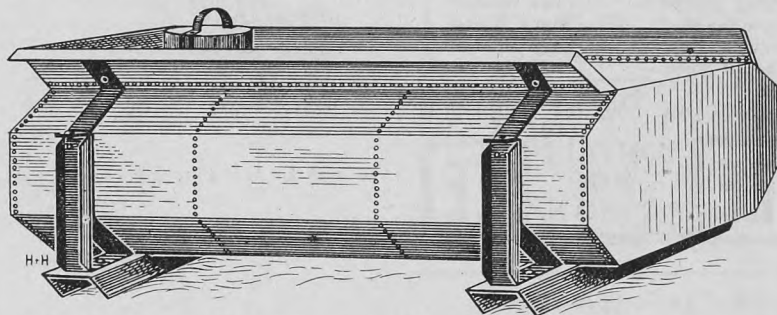
Your grocer handles Mapleine if he hasn't it ask him to get it from his Wholesaler. If your grocer won't get it for you send 50c in stamps to the

Crescent Manufacturing Co.

SEATTLE, U. S. A.

and we will send you postage paid Mapleine enough for 2 gallons of syrup.

STEEL WAGON TANKS

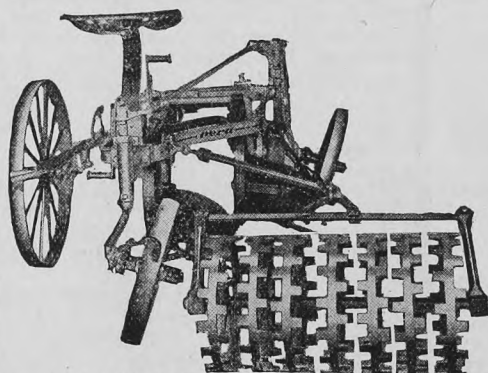


We manufacture steel Wagon Tanks for gasoline, oil or water. Send us particulars of what you require and we will be pleased to furnish specifications and prices. Write to-day.

RED RIVER METAL CO.

51-53 AIKINS ST.

WINNIPEG, MAN.



The Hamilton Pulverizer

An attachment for plows.

Use our Pulverizer on your fall plowing and clear your land of all weeds.

When our Pulverizer is used on fall plowing the soil is packed and this causes all seeds to germinate in the fall.

When the frost comes all growth is killed off. This will leave your land clean.

THE HAMILTON PULVERIZER Co., Ltd.

346-352 Somerset Bldg.

Winnipeg, Man.



Packing trees at Pelham's Nursery for Western Trade.

Reliable Agents Wanted

NOW to sell for FALL Delivery—Fruit Trees, Forest Seedlings, Berry Bushes, Flowering Shrubs—Good Pay Weekly. Outfit Free, Exclusive Territory.

600 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION

We grow exclusively for our Western trade varieties we guarantee hardy and recommended by Indian Head and Brandon Experimental farms.

We supply large and well developed trees and plants which will withstand severe cold.

Write for terms. State whether you can work whole or part time. Address Promotion Dept.,

PELHAM NURSERY CO.

Gooderham Building, Toronto, Ont.

EE

SPEAKING

FROM

EXPERIENCE

EE



THE DOCTOR: "Ah! yes, restless and feverish. Give him a Steedman's Powder and he will soon be all right."

Steedman's Soothing Powders

EE

CONTAIN

NO

POISON

EE

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Special Summer Rates

TO THE EAST

Via Port Arthur or Duluth and Northern Navigation Co., including new **STEAMSHIP HAMONIC**, the largest and finest on the lakes. Special coaches and car Sarnia Wharf to London, Woodstock, Hamilton, and **GRAND TRUNK RY.**

Or Via

CHICAGO and GRAND TRUNK RY., the only **DOUBLE TRACK LINE** to Eastern Canada.

Stop over privileges. Agents for all **STEAMSHIP LINES** and **COOK'S TOURS**, for rates, reservations, apply to

A. F. DUFF,

Gen'l. Agent Passenger Dept. Phone Main 7088.

260 Portage Ave, Winnipeg, Man.

love, and in the arms of a faithful lover like Le Gardeur find a compensation for the slights of the Intendant!"

But Angelique was not like other women: she was born to conquer men—not to yield to them. The steps of a throne glittered in her wild fancy, and she would not lose the game of her life because she had missed the first throw. Bigot was false to her, but he was still worth the winning, for all the reasons which made her first listen to him. She had no love for him—not a spark! But his name, his rank, his wealth, his influence at Court, and a future career of glory there—these things she had regarded as her own by right of her beauty and skill in ruling men. "No rival shall ever boast she has conquered Angelique des Meloises!" cried she, clenching her hands. And thus it was this crisis of her fate the love of Le Gardeur was blown like a feather before the breath of her passionate selfishness. The weights of gold pulled her down to the nadir. Angelique's final resolution was irrevocably taken before her eager, hopeful lover appeared in answer to her summons recalling him from the festival of Belmont.

CHAPTER XXIII.

SEALS OF LOVE, BUT SEALED IN VAIN.

She sat waiting Le Gardeur's arrival, and the thought of him began to assert its influence as the antidote of the poisonous stuff she had taken into her imagination. His presence so handsome, his manner so kind, his love so undoubted, carried her into a region of intense satisfaction. Angelique never thought so honestly well of herself as when recounting the marks of affection bestowed upon her by Le Gardeur de Repentigny. "His love is a treasure for any woman to possess, and he has given it all to me!" said she to herself. "There are women who value themselves wholly by the value placed upon them by others; but I value others by the measure of myself. I love Le Gardeur; and what I love I do not mean to lose!" added she, with an inconsequence that fitted ill with her resolution regarding the Intendant. But Angelique was one who reconciled to herself all professions, however opposite or however incongruous.

A hasty knock at the door of the mansion, followed by the quick, well-known step up the broad stair, brought Le Gardeur into her presence. He looked flushed and disordered as he took her eagerly-extended hand and pressed it to his lips.

Her whole aspect underwent a transformation in the presence of her lover. She was unfeignedly glad to see him. Without letting go his hand she led him to the sofa, and sat down by him. Other men had the semblance of her graciousness, and a perfect imitation it was too; but he alone had the reality of her affection.

"O Le Gardeur!" exclaimed she, looking him through and through, and detecting no flaw in his honest admiration, "can you forgive me for asking you to come and see me to-night? and for absolutely no reason—none in the world, Le Gardeur, but that I longed to see you! I was jealous of Belmont for drawing you away from the Maisoa des Meloises to-night!"

"And what better reason could I have in the world than that you were longing to see me, Angelique? I think I should leave the gate of Heaven itself if you called me back, darling! Your presence for a minute is more to me than hours of festivity at Belmont, or the company of any other woman in the world."

Angelique was not insensible to the devotion of Le Gardeur. Her feelings were touched, and never slow in finding an interpretation for them she raised his hand quickly to her lips and kissed it. "I had no motive in sending for you but to see you, Le Gardeur!" said she; "will that content you? If it won't—"

"This shall," replied he, kissing her cheek—which she was far from avert-

ing or resenting.

"That is so like you, Le Gardeur!" replied she, "to take before it is given!" She stopped—"What was I going to say?" added she. "It was given, and my contentment is perfect to have you here by my side!" If her thoughts reverted at this moment to the Intendant it was with a feeling of repulsion, and as she looked fondly on the face of Le Gardeur she could not help contrasting his handsome looks with the hard, swarthy features of Bigot.

"I wish my contentment were perfect, Angelique; but it is in your power to make it so—will you? Why keep me forever on the threshold of my happiness, or of my despair, whichever you shall decree? I have spoken to Amelie to-night of you!"

"O do not press me, Le Gardeur!" exclaimed she, violently agitated, anxious to evade the question she saw burning on his lips, and distrustful of her own power to refuse; "not now! not to-night! Another day you shall know how much I love you, Le Gardeur! Why will not men content themselves with knowing we love them, without stripping our favors of all grace by making them duties, and in the end destroying our love by marrying us?" A flash of her natural archness came over her face as she said this.

"That would not be your case or mine, Angelique," replied he, somewhat puzzled at her strange speech. But she rose up suddenly without replying, and walked to a buffet, where stood a silver salver full of refreshments. "I suppose you have feasted so magnificently at Belmont that you will not care for my humble hospitalities," said she, offering him a cup of rare wine, a recent gift of the Intendant, which she did not mention, however. "You have not told me a word yet of the grand party at Belmont. Pierre Philibert has been highly honored by the Honnetes Gens I am sure!"

"And merits all the honor he receives! Why were you not there too, Angelique? Pierre would have been delighted," replied he, ever ready to defend Pierre Philibert.

"And I too! but I feared to be disloyal to the Friponne!" said she, half mockingly. "I am a partner in the Grand Company you know, Le Gardeur! But I confess Pierre Philibert is the handsomest man—except one—in New France. I own to that. I thought to pique Amelie one day by telling her so, but on the contrary I pleased her beyond measure! She agreed without excepting even the one!"

"Amelie told me your good opinions of Pierre, and I thanked you for it!" said he, taking her hand. "And now, darling, since you cannot with wine, words, or winsomeness divert me from my purpose in making you declare what you think of me also, let me tell you I have promised Amelie to bring her your answer to-night!"

(To be continued.)

German cookies (for the little ones).—Stir until foamy 1 1-3 cups of powdered sugar and three eggs, add a few drops of vanilla and two cups of best sifted flour. Oil tins and sprinkle with flour, then with a teaspoon drop small round heaps far enough apart so they do not touch, and bake in a moderate oven until a very light brown.

GOSSIP

PRIZE SWINE AND CATTLE AT WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL

BERKSHIRES.

Boar, two years or over—1, T. A. Cox; 2, W. V. Edwards; 3, Thos. Abbot. Boar, one year and under two—1, T. A. Cox. Boar, six months and under one year—1, T. A. Cox; 2, W. V. Edwards. Boar of calendar year—1, T. A. Cox; 2 and

3, W. V. Edwards; 4, R. A. Scott. Breeding sow, two years or over—1, T. A. Cox; 2, W. V. Edwards; 3, T. A. Cox; 4, W. V. Edwards. Breeding sow, one year and under two—1, T. A. Cox; 2, Thos. Abbott; 3, T. A. Cox; 4, R. A. Scott. Sow, over six months and under one year—1, T. A. Cox; 2, W. V. Edwards; 3 and 4, T. A. Cox. Sow of calendar year—1, T. A. Cox; 2 and 3, R. A. Scott; 4, W. V. Edwards. Sow and litter—1, T. A. Cox; 2, Thos. Abbott; 3, T. A. Cox. Herd boar and 3 females—1, T. A. Cox; 2, Thos. Cox; 3, Sir Wm. Van Horne. Herd, boar and three females, western bred—1, W. V. Edwards; 2, Thos. Abbott. Champion boar—1, T. A. Cox. Champion sow—1, T. A. Cox.

YORKSHIRES.

Boar, two years and over—1, W. Hardy; 2, A. B. Potter; 3, J. J. Stewart. Boar, one year and under two—1, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 2, A. B. Potter; 3, J. J. Stewart; 4, A. B. Potter. Boar, over six months and under one year—1, A. B. Potter. Boar of calendar year—1, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 2, F. T. Skinner; 3, Wellington Hardy; 4, Sir Wm. Van Horne. Breeding sow, two years and over—1, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 2, Wellington Hardy; 3, A. B. Potter; 4, Sir Wm. Van Horne. Breeding sow, over one year and under two—1, J. J. Stewart; 2, Wellington Hardy; 3, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 4, A. B. Potter. Sow, six months and under one year—1, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 2, Wellington Hardy; 3, A. B. Potter; 4, Sir Wm. Van Horne. Sow of calendar year—1, A. B. Potter; 2 and 3, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 4, Wellington Hardy. Sow and litter—1, Wellington Hardy; 2, A. B. Potter; 3, Sir Wm. Van Horne. Herd, boar and three females—1, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 2, W. Hardy. Herd, boar and three females, western bred—1, W. Hardy; 2, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 3, A. B. Potter. Champion boar—1, Sir Wm. Van Horne. Champion sow—1, Sir Wm. Van Horne.

BACON HOGS.

Pen of three pure-bred hogs—1, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 2, A. B. Potter; 3, F. T. Skinner. Pen of three grade or cross-bred hogs—1, F. T. Skinner; 2, A. B. Potter. Pen of four or more bacon hogs—1, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 2 and 3, A. B. Potter.

SHORTHORN AWARDS

The awards in Shorthorns were as follows:

Bull 3 years or over—1, J. G. Barron on Topsman's Duke VII.; 2, Sir Wm. Van Horne on Huntley Wood III.; 3, Barron on Mistletoe Eclipse. Bull 2 years—1, Barron on Topsman's Duke VIII.; 2, Van Horne on Prince Sunbeam II. Bull senior yearling—1, Van Horne on His Majesty. Bull junior yearling—1, Van Horne on Golden Marquis; 2, Barron on Scotch Thistle. Senior bull calf—1, 2 and 3, Van Horne on Spicy's Champion, Nonpareil Marquis II. and Spicy's Lad. Junior bull calf—1, Barron on Fairview King. Senior champion bull—Barron on Topsman's Duke VII. Junior bull champion—Van Horne on His Majesty. Grand champion bull—Barron on Topsman's Duke VII.

Cow 3 years or over—1, Barron on Fairview Jubilee Queen; 2 and 3, Van Horne on Roan Beauty and Sun-

A Woman's Sympathy

Are you discouraged? Is your doctor's bill a heavy financial load? Is your pain a heavy physical burden? I know what these mean to delicate women—I have been discouraged, too but learned how to cure myself. I want to relieve your burdens. Why not end the pain and stop the doctor's bill. I can do this for you and will if you will assist me.

All you need do is to write for a free box of the remedy (Orange Lily) which has been placed in my hands to be given away. Perhaps this one box will cure you—it has done so for others. If so, I shall be happy and you will be cured for 2c (the cost of a postage stamp). Your letters held confidentially. Write to-day for my free treatment. MRS. F. F. CURRAM, Windsor, Ont.

beam's Queen; 4, Barron on Lady Sunshine; 5, Van Horne on Nina Princess. Heifer 2 years—1, Van Horne on Spicy's Lady; 2, Barron on Proud Julia III.; 3, Van Horne on Nonpareil Queen; 4 and 5, Barron on Crimson Rose and Louisa III. Heifer senior yearling—1, Van Horne on Spicy's Rose; 2, Barron on Crimson Rose; 3, Van Horne on Sunbeam's Matchless; 4, Van Horne. Heifer junior Yearling—1, Barron on Red Baroness XIII.; 2, Van Horne on Village Fairy XV.; 3, Barron on Rose Hope XVIII.; 4, Van Horne on Victoria of Selkirk; 5, Barron on Laura's Queen. Senior heifer calf—1, Van Horne on Spicy's Princess; 2 and 3, Barron on White Heather and Fairview Jubilee Queen II.; 4 and 5, Van Horne on Spicy's Lady II. and Nonpareil Marchioness. Junior heifer calf—1, Barron; 2, Van Horne. Senior champion female—Van Horne on Spicy's Lady. Junior champion female—Van Horne on Spicy's Rose. Grand champion female—Van Horne on Spicy's Lady. Cow in Milk—1 and 2, Van Horne on Mildred XII. and Spicy's Queen; 3, Barron on Fairview Lass IV.

Herd bull and four females—1 and 4, Van Horne; 2 and 3, Barron. Herd bull and three females, all under 2 years—1 and 3, Van Horne; 2 and 4, Barron. Three calves under 1 year—years—1 and 3, Van Horne; 2 and 4, Barron. Three animals, get of one bull—1, Van Horne; 2, Barron. Cow and two of her progeny—1 and 2, Van Horne. Herd bull with three females bred in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta or British Columbia—1 and 3, Van Horne; 2, Barron.

HOLSTEIN WINNERS.

Bull 3 years and over—1, A. B. Potter on Sarcastic Lad; 2, A. S. Johannis on Meadow King DeKol. Bull one year—1, H. Hancox on Modest Maiden III's Pride; 2, Potter on Sir P. Quillemette; 3, J. Herriott & Sons on Sunnidale Sir Hengerveld. Bull calf—1, Herriott; 2, Johannis. Bull calf, calved since Jan. 1st, 1909—1 and 2, Herriott; 3, Potter. Grand champion bull any age—Potter on Sarcastic Lad.

Cow 3 years or over—1, Potter on Lady Akkrum; 2, Johannis on Winnipeg Belle; 3, Hancox on Daisy Lass. Heifer 2 years—1, Potter on Maud T. DeKol; 2, Hancox on Lady Bonheur Rosa; 3, Johannis on Nellie Ray. Heifer 1 year—1, Potter; 2, Herriott; 3, Johannis. Heifer calf—1, Potter; 2 and 3, Johannis. Heifer calf, calved since Jan. 1st, 1909—1, Herriott; 2, Potter; 3, W. M. Gibson. Grand champion female—Potter on Lady Akkrum.

Herd bull and four females—1, Potter; 2, Hancox; 3, Herriott. Herd bull and three females under 2 years—1, Potter; 2, Herriott. Three animals get of one bull—1, Potter; 2, Herriott. Two calves under 1 year—1, Herriott; 2, Potter. Herd bull and three females, bred and owned by one exhibitor—1, Potter; 2, Herriott.

MOUNTAIN VIEW STOCK FARM

Mountain View Stock Farm is the property of H. B. Moore, Innisfail, Alta., breeder of prizewinning Berkshire pigs. Mr. Moore is a coming light among the many breeders of pure-bred stock in Alberta, and not contenting himself with the success he has already attained as a breeder of Berkshires, he is branching out into Holstein cattle, having already made some excellent purchases of this breed. "I want nothing but the best" are the words of Mr. Moore. Evidently this has been his motto from the beginning, judging from the class of Berkshires he is now offering for sale. They are strictly up-to-date in type and of popular breeding. The main stock boar is King of the West, sired by the famous boar, Fairview Goldfinder. This hog is a choice one, and he has proven himself a grand getter. The sows are all that could be desired in type, size and quality, and especially noted for their large litters. For sale are both sexes, all ages, a number of young sows just bred, and ready to breed, and boars under one year. The

The Big Midsummer Sale Is Now In Full Swing

If you want to profit to the fullest extent by the great saving chances presented in our Midsummer Sale you must be in early with your orders. We bought heavily in all the lines but they are very likely to be depleted long before the Sale closes. The values are exceptional in a store noted for exceptional values at all times.

The prices during this Sale are only made possible by the closest buying and special arrangements with the manufacturers. Many manufacturing plants would be compelled to close down for a short time during their dull season were it not for Eaton's Special Midsummer Sale. They are willing to sell their output during this season for the mere cost of production in order to keep their hands employed.

To reap the greatest possible gain from this rich harvest send in your orders early. The Sale lasts only until August 15th.

ALL NECESSARY SUPPLIES FOR THE THRESHERMAN

Our stock of supplies for threshermen is very complete. Everything needed in tank pumps, canvas, and leather belting, endless belts, rubber suction hose, and lace leathers at remarkably low prices. See our general catalogue, page 291, for complete descriptions.

HARVEST TIME IS DRAWING NEAR

There is very little time left in which to secure your supplies of Binder Twine. Our very generous guarantee protects you so you run no risk whatever.

	Winnipeg	Brandon	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton
Golden Manilla 550 ft. to lb.	9c. per lb.	9c. per lb.	9½c. per lb.	9½c. per lb.	9½c. per lb.	9½c. per lb.
Eaton Standard 500 ft. to lb.	8½c. per lb.	8½c. per lb.	8½c. per lb.	8½c. per lb.	9c. per lb.	9c. per lb.

OUR GUARANTEE

If the Twine should prove unsatisfactory for any reason or if your crops are destroyed by hail, frost, or excessive rains, the Twine may be returned at our expense and we will refund value as well as charges incurred.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

The Merchants' Bank

OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1864

Paid up Capital, \$6,000,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits, \$4,400,997
Total Deposits, \$41,327,87
Total Assets, \$56,598,62

BRANCHES IN WESTERN CANADA

MANITOBA

Brandon
Carberry
Gladstone
Griswold
Macgregor
Morris
Napinka
Neepawa
Oak Lake
Portage la Prairie
Russell
Souris
Winnipeg

SASKATCHEWAN

Arcola
Carnduff
Gainsborough
Maple Creek
Melville
Oxbow
Whitewood
Unity

ALBERTA

Calgary
Camrose
Carbon
Carstairs
Daysland
Edmonton
Lacombe
Leduc
Lethbridge
Medicine Hat
Mannville
Okotoks
Olds
Red Deer
Sedgewick
Stettler
Trochu
Tofield
Vegreville
Viking (Meighen)
Wainwright
Wetaskiwin
Williston (Castor)

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vancouver Sidney Victoria

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES

and Interest allowed at best Current Rates.

Special Attention to the business of Farmers and New Settlers

WALL PLASTER

NO MORE LIME PLASTER

Ask your dealer for the "Empire" Brands and write us for Booklet.

MANITOBA GYPSUM CO., Limited
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Horsemen

We can supply you with up-to-date route cards, circulars, posters, receipt books, etc. Write for samples.

farm is situated only one and one-half miles from Innisfail.

AYRSHIRES IN ALBERTA

Near the thriving town of Red Deer, situated in Central Alberta, is found Bryn Helig Stock Farm. Peacefully grazing on the rich green pastures that cover the prairie are the Ayrshires that have brought honor to the owner. It is by careful selection and just attention that such a noted dairy herd has been established, and much credit is due the owner, J. J. Richards. In offering animals for sale, Mr. Richards stated to a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" that he did so without reserve. In fact, among the entire lot there cannot be found a scrub. The breeding guarantees them to be of the best. He has a number of grade dairy cows that he prices right. To gaze at them, one would believe them to be pure-bred, while they all are heavy producers.

The pure-bred stock are descendants of the best families in Scotland and Canada. The herd is headed by Barcheskie Scotch Earl (imp.), while a number of the younger stock are sired by Barcheskie King's Own, the famous unbeaten bull of America, owned by R. R. Ness, of Howick, Quebec. Mr. Richards' cattle have won many prizes wherever shown for they are indeed a lot of good ones. Anyone interested in good dairy stock would do well to note Mr. Richards' advertisement in our columns and write him for particulars.

CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS

Western show-rings will find worthy representatives of Clydesdales and Shorthorns from the stables of P. M. Bredt & Sons, of Golden West Stock Farms, Edenwold, Sask., in future. Pressure of other work prevents them from entering the fight in a long drawn-out series of fairs so that only at Regina will they be seen this season. They will, however, be at Saskatchewan's capital July 17th to 30th, to meet the pick of the West. Of the thirty-odd Clydesdales, eight or ten will represent Golden West Stock Farm, while about a dozen choice Shorthorns will try con-

EVERYBODY THIS YEAR IS COMING TO PRINCE ALBERT SUMMER FAIR August 10, 11 and 12, 1909

Bigger Grounds, Better Buildings, more Amusement. Low R. R. Rates, Trains right to the gates, and ALL THE PARKER SHOWS. \$6,600 for prizes, purses, and amusement. Get a score card and prize list NOW and attend. Address, W. J. Kernaghan, Secretary.

WANTS AND FOR SALE

TERMS—Two cents per word per insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

WANTED—Stockmen and others to get their Printing done by THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE Mail Order Job Printing Department. Prices Quoted. Sample sent on application. Address Mail Order Dept. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—We have a number of rebuilt threshing engines, Portable and Traction, in first-class order we can sell much below their value. Write for particulars. The John Abell Engine and Machine Works Company, Ltd., 760 Main St., Winnipeg, P. O. Box 41.

HAVE a Shorthorn herd for small payment Ten registered heifers of breeding age for sale. Turnbull, Box Six, Manitou, Man.

FOR SALE—Suffolk Punch Stallion—Horse and pedigree can be seen at Thos. Raws, Dominion City, Man.

MEN WANTED—Young, strong, account increasing business on railroads, for firemen or brakemen; experience unnecessary, permanent positions; \$75 to \$100 monthly. Promoted to conductor or engineer, \$150, \$200. State age, weight, height. Railway Association, Room 163, 227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Distance no bar. Positions guaranteed competent men.

FOR SALE—146 acres—20 broken—all fenced. 3 miles from Churchbridge. Price 1,000 dollars cash. Jas. Johnson, Churchbridge, Sask.

WE CAN SELL your property, send description, Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—South African Land Grants, Half-breed Scrip and farm lands. S. A. Scrip is good for 320 Acres in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Wire or write, G. S. Wyman & Co., 24 Aikens Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE—One Cockshutt Steam Gang, 7 plows, 10 plow frame, cheap, good terms. Jos. Pantel, Somerset, Man.

WANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms for us at home. Waste space in cellar, garden or farm can be made to yield \$15 to \$25 per week. Send for illustrated booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

FOR SALE—A Maurer's Standard Belt Hay Press, Capacity 30 ton. In first class order. For full particulars apply to Box 188, Didsbury, Alta.

SOUTH AFRICAN WARRANTS—We will sell three warrants at \$530 each. We will buy any number at the market price subject to confirmation. McDermid & McHardy, Nelson, B. C.

BOOKLETS FREE and enquiries carefully answered; sunshiny, mild climate and profitable opportunities for young men with small capital. Address Vancouver Island Development League, Room C 34, Law Chambers Bldg., Victoria, B. C.

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Over this two cents per word.

POULTRY AND EGGS

RATES—Two cents per word each insertion. Cash with order. No advertisement taken less than fifty cents.

FOR SALE—A trio of S. S. Hamburgs, \$5.00; Hatched in March. 1 doz. year old, Black Minorcas, hen and cock, \$15.00. Trio, year old, Blue Andalusians, \$5.50. R. P. Edwards, South Salt Springs, B. C.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—\$2.00 per 15; \$6.00 per 100. J. E. Marples, Hartney Man.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. Western raised from imported prize-winning stock. Eggs, \$2 and \$3 per 15; \$10 per 100. Day old chicks a specialty. Geo. W. Bewell, Abernethy, Sask.

R. P. EDWARDS, South Salt Springs, B. C. Eggs for hatching from the following breeds. R. C. R. Island Reds, Blue Andalusians, Black Minorcas, Buff Rocks, Indian Runner Ducks, at \$1.50 per setting. Stock for sale. Eggs sold after June 1st for \$1.00 per setting.

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

Breeder's name, post office address and class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms cash strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines.

BANTING STOCK FARM—Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Tamworths, T. E. M. Banting, proprietor, Wawanesa, Man., Phone 85.

HOLSTEINS—A. S. Blackwood, De Winton, Alberta. Stock for sale.

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns, Yorkshires hogs and Pekin ducks.

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man. Breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire and Berkshire swine. Four yearling Shorthorn bulls at rock bottom prices. Now booking orders for spring pigs.

CLYDESDALES—R. E. Foster, Melita, Man. Stock for Sale.

JAS. BURNETT, Napinka, Man. Breeder of Clydesdale Horses. Stock for Sale.

BROWNE BROS. Ellisboro, Assa. — Breeders of Polled Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

H. C. GRAHAM, Lea Park, Alta.—Shorthorns—Scotch Collies and Yorkshires, for sale. 1-4-09

JAMES A. COLVIN, Willow Dell Farm, Sedge-wick, Alta., Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires.

HEREFORDS—At half price from Marples, famous Champion Prize Herd. Calves either sex; Heifers, Cows, Bulls. Good for both milk and beef. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

SHETLAND PONIES and Hereford cattle, finest in Canada, also Berkshire pigs. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

GUS WIGHT, Evergreen Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Berks. Write for prices.

McKIRDY BROS., Mount Pleasant Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. Breeders and Importers of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

W. J. TREGILLUS, Calgary, Alta., breeder and importer of Holstein Freisian Cattle.

clusions with such herds as Van Horne's and Barron's.

The calibre of the Clydesdales is shown by the fact that Trojan, an imported stallion grandson of Baron's Pride, is at the head of the stud. He was grand champion over all heavy-draft breeds at the Dominion Fair at Calgary in 1908. Mr. Bredt wisely seeks size as well as quality, and this great sire fills the bill. Baron Kerr, formerly the stock horse, has been disposed of to J. Hallman & Sons. He also was winner of many prizes, being first for three successive seasons at Regina Summer Show, and this year again first in his class at Calgary. A recent sale made was an excellent brood mare, Baroness, to J. A.

Questions & Answers

RAILWAYS AND PRIVATE PROPERTY

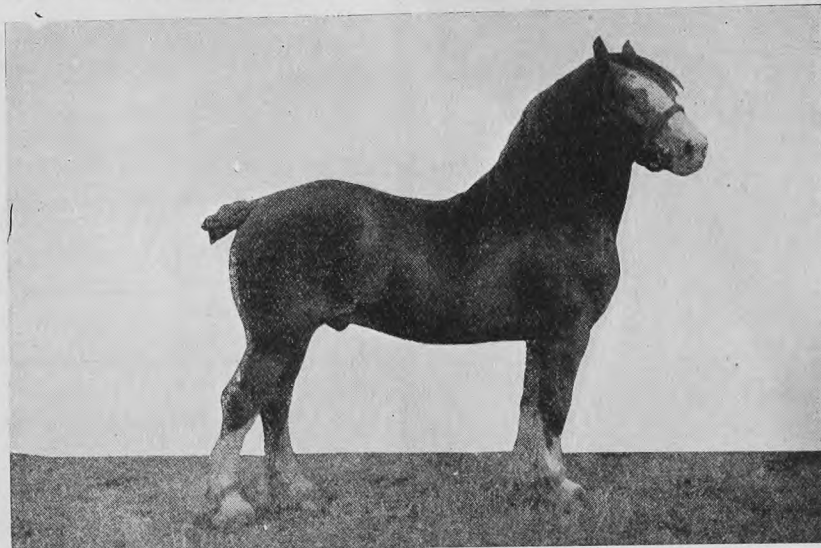
Where can I get regulations regarding rights and protections of private property from railroad corporations?

E. D.
Ans.—You would have to get a copy of the Railway Act, which is a Dominion Statute.

SWELLING REMAINS

What causes the swelling to stay in a horse's leg that was kicked some time ago? He is not lame.

J. B.



TROJAN [IMPORTED].

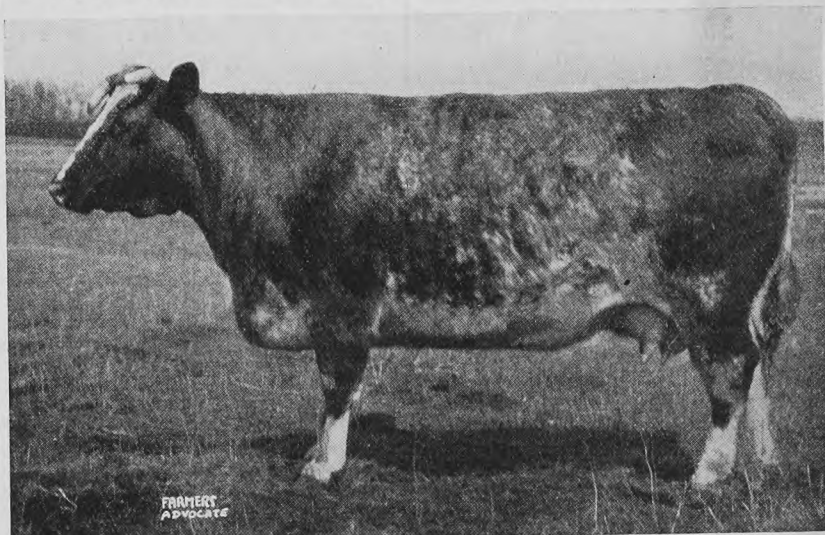
Grand Champion, Dominion Exhibition, Calgary, 1908. Property of P. M. Bredt & Sons, Edenwold, Sask.

Mooney.

The 80 head of Shorthorns at Golden West Stock Farm are stout, growthy, money-makers. Although established only five seasons, they have attracted the attention of stockmen by winning honors in show-rings and in bringing top prices at annual stock sales at Regina. Last winter the three highest-priced bulls and the champion Shorthorn male bred in Saskatchewan came from Mr. Bredt's herd.

During the past few months pur-

Ans.—If the horse was kicked on a bone, for instance, the cannon, or long bone which extends from the knee and hock to the fetlock, there would be a more or less severe inflammation set up in the bone; then an exudate, together with bone cells and lime salts would be deposited by blood. This would become organized and form bone. Or, it may be that the bone escaped injury, but the soft structures received the blow. The result would be the same as in inflammation of the bone; that is, an



URY 4TH.

Grand Champion, Spring Show, Regina, 1909. Owned by P. M. Bredt & Sons, Edenwold, Sask.

chases, both of horses and cattle, have been made to further improve already strong classes. The animals now are in excellent condition. All show substance, quality and breed type. They are the kind that Western Canada needs.

Although special attention is paid to heavy horses and beef cattle, Mr. Bredt does not neglect other branches of farming. All lines are followed intelligently with thorough soil cultivation and business thought in disposing of products. A few good Hackneys also are found in the stables. One of these always came near the top in awards at Regina, standing a close second to Taber's Emerald.

exudate would be deposited, which, if not properly treated, would become organized, and probably the affected part would remain permanently thickened. So we see, that, the reason a swelling, the result of an injury, is difficult to get rid of, is, on account of an alteration of the normal structures of the part, the result of inflammation.

SWITCHING MARE WILL NOT BREED

My mare switches and kicks. What could I do to get this mare in foal? She is eight years old and never had a foal, although she has been bred several times. Is she barren; if so, what treatment could I give her to get her in foal?

C. D.

Three Striking Features of the



"New Century" Washing Machine

Ball Bearings insure easy running. Strong Spiral Springs reverse the motion, and really do half the work.

Wringer Stand is strong and rigid—and so attached that it is always in the right position.

Price \$9.50—delivered at any railway station in Ontario or Quebec. Write for free booklet.

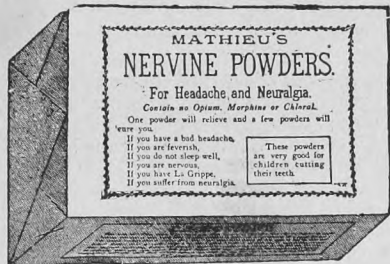
Douglas Manufacturing Co. Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

TEETHING

The pain is quickly allayed and the fever reduced by rubbing the gums, according to directions on the box, with

Mathieu's Nervine Powders

the wonderful headache cure



Hundreds of Mothers are using them with happy results.

If your dealer does not keep them we will send box prepaid on receipt of price, 25c.

J. L. Mathieu Co. Props. Sherbrooke, P.Q.

Sold by wholesale trade everywhere

Distributors for Western Canada

FOLEY BROS. LARSON & CO.

WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER

Genasco Ready Roofing

the lasting and economical roofing, made of real Trinidad Lake Asphalt.

Guaranteed in writing. Look for the trademark. Write for samples and the Good Roof Guide Book.

THE BARBER ASPHALT

PAVING COMPANY

Largest producers of asphalt and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.

PHILADELPHIA

New York San Francisco Chicago J.H.ASHDOWN HDW. Co., Winnipeg, Man.

CRANE Co., Vancouver, B. C.

B. P. RICHARDSON

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC.

GRENFELL, SASK.

LANDS FOR SALE

Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket

Veterinary Adviser

Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

Ans.—This mare has diseased ovaries, consequently she will never be impregnated. The only cure for the switching and kicking is to have a veterinary surgeon remove the ovaries. This operation usually gives very good results, the mare becoming perfectly quiet, but, of course, she cannot breed.

FENCE BY-LAWS IN MANITOBA

What is the law about fencing in Manitoba? Municipalities pass by-laws as to what shall be a lawful fence, stating how far the posts shall be apart and how many wires on such. Are by-laws passed by municipalities any good, and are they legal? Can a person whose fence is down, and who will not build a legal fence, impound cattle when they get on his crop? L. L. Manitoba.

Ans.—In Manitoba, under the Municipal Act, the council of every municipality may pass by-laws for settling the height and description of lawful fences, and for regulating the kind of and the height and description and manner of the maintaining and keeping up and laying down of fences along highways or any part or parts thereof, and also for regulating the height, extent and description of lawful divisional fences, and for determining how the costs thereof shall be apportioned. It may also pass by-laws for limiting the right to recover damages for any injury done by any cattle, horses or sheep trespassing upon land or for the trespass to cases in which the land is enclosed by a fence of the nature, kind and height required by the by-law. Whether or not a person whose fence is down and will not build a lawful fence can impound cattle when they get on his crop, therefore, depends wholly on the by-laws of your municipality.

LAME HORSE

What is the matter with a horse? He is lame in left front foot. He became stiff after a heavy drive in April. He was allowed to rest, and has done very little work since, and is in good condition and healthy in every other respect. There is no swelling and no soreness to be found by handling, but he limps in traveling, and, when still, stands with that foot placed ahead or on the toe. A "professed vet" advised poulticing the foot, which was done, but it did no good. E. J. W.

Ans.—If you have a veterinary surgeon in your locality you should have him examine your horse. He would be able to diagnose the trouble and prescribe for it. From the very meagre description given, it is impossible for us to make a correct diagnosis, but we presume the lameness to be caused by navicular disease. The only real symptoms given is that the horse points the foot while standing. He would do this if suffering from any of the many different foot lamenesses, particularly navicular disease and corn.

FENCING RIGHT OF WAY

I have a pasture and cultivated land on my farm through which a railway is surveyed. The railway will go through four of my fences. To construct railway, it will be necessary to cut fences. Can I demand that railway or contractors fence in railway right-of-way before they cut my fences? E. D. S.

Ans.—The railway company will be liable for action for damages if they cut fences without first fencing their line. It is likely, however, they will do the work inside the field and fence the line before they put the rails on.

GOSSIP

FLOWERS IN REFRIGERATION

The latest and most approved method of preserving flowers during

Be Wise in Time

You cannot keep well unless the bowels are regular. Neglect of this rule of health invites half the sicknesses from which we suffer. Keep the bowels right; otherwise waste matter and poisons which should pass out of the body, find their way into the blood and sicken the whole system. Don't wait until the bowels are constipated; take

BEECHAM'S PILLS

They are the finest natural laxative in the world—gentle, safe, prompt and thorough. They strengthen the stomach muscles, and will not injure the delicate mucous lining of the bowels. Beecham's Pills have a constitutional action. That is, the longer you take them, the less frequently you need them. They help Nature help herself and

Keep the Bowels Healthy Bile Active & Stomach Well

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold by all Druggists in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes 25 cents.

YOU NEED A TONIC



Your blood has become thin and weak. The drain upon your system the past few months has been very great. You are consequently feeling "all out of sorts" and "run down." Your appetite is bad and you hardly have enough energy left to do your daily duties. You should take PSYCHINE, the greatest of Tonics, without delay. This will put you on your feet at once. The following testimonial will interest you.

"RUN-DOWN" FOLK

If you are weak PSYCHINE will make you strong

Gentlemen:—"I have used PSYCHINE and I do think it is the greatest tonic and system builder known. I would advise all who are run-down or physically weak to use PSYCHINE." Yours truly, Mrs. Jas. Bertrand, West Toronto.

PSYCHINE PRONOUNCED SIKEN
THE GREATEST OF TONICS.

PSYCHINE restores the appetite and tones up the system. It creates rich, red blood—a wonderful family tonic. You may try PSYCHINE Free! Simply send your name and address to DR. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited, Spadina Ave., Toronto. All druggists and stores sell Psychine 50c and \$1 bottle.

A Karlsbad China Tea Set

(40 PIECES)

New and Beautiful Design

FREE TO YOU

Secure four NEW subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL—Western Canada's only weekly agricultural publication—at \$1.50 each. Send us the money, names and post office addresses, and we will

Send You This Handsome Set of China

In the past we have given away hundreds of valuable premiums but what we are offering you now exceeds all previous ones in value and utility.

A little pleasant work in your leisure time will enable you to secure this prize—one that would cost you from \$5 to \$8 in the ordinary way.

It is worth trying for and you can easily obtain it

Make up your mind that you are going to secure one of these beautiful tea sets.

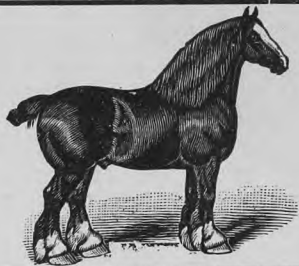
Begin now to look for those four subscribers.

Remember the subscriptions must be NEW ONES, NOT RE-NEWALS. Address:

FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LTD.

14-16 Princess St., Winnipeg, Manitoba

The Advocate is the best advertising medium



It Pays to Advertise

To prove this assertion we have on our files letters of hundreds of satisfied advertisers and a great number of them are stockmen. A small ad. placed now may be the first step to a great business. TRY IT. Write for rate card and any advertising information you may require to

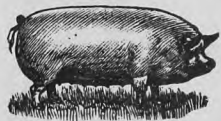
Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg.
14-16 Princess Street Winnipeg, Manitoba

10 Imported Scotch Shorthorn Bulls 10

Personally selected from the leading Scotch herds. They are of such noted families as Broad hooks, Butterfly, Claret, Clara, Roan Lady and Jilt. I also have for sale four bull calves from Imp sire and dam, and a number of good young cows and heifers. Catalogue being prepared. Write for one. Prices as well as quality will please you. Farm, a mile from Burlington Junction station G. T. R.

FRED. BARNETT, Manager

J. F. MITCHELL, Burlington, Ont.



Glencorse Yorkshires

Stock from boar, Oak Lodge, Prior 36th, sired by Dalmeny D. C. Imp., bred by Earl of Rosebery, K. G., Scotland, also from the boar Markland Candidate 4th—Imp., in the dam, champion sow at Edinburgh, Scotland, two successive years. Stock not akin, in numbers to suit purchasers.

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.

A SNAP FOR A START IN PURE BRED YORKSHIRES

A large number of young pure bred Yorkshire hogs from prize winning stock. Ready to ship any time in May. Registered for \$7.00 each. Crated F. O. B. Napinka. This offer holds good till June 1st. We also have Shorthorns for sale

A. D. McDONALD
Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man.



Melrose Stock Farm SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES

Sold out of sheep. Six young bulls, a few heifer calves for sale, five young stallions, from oneto three year old.

George Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.

HIGHLAND and SHORTHORN CATTLE CLYDESDALE and HACKNEY HORSES ALL OF THE BEST IMPORTED BLOOD

I am offering twenty-five Highland bulls and thirty females; twelve Shorthorn bulls and five females. I have selected and bred my stock with the express purpose of supplying the Ranchers.

Among my Clydesdale horses are winners of many championships, including Baron's Craigie and Miss Wallace, male and female champions at the coast exhibitions.

G. L. WATSON
Highland Ranch, Cariboo Road, B.C.

Shorthorn Dairy Cows \$50.00 to \$75.00

will buy a choice one from a large part of my herd of thirty registered cows from two years old up. A number of them are accustomed to being milked and are good milkers.

Two nice young bulls left. Twelve sold recently. Correspondence solicited.

J. Bousfield, MacGregor Man,

D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.
Ormsby Grange, Ormstown, P. Que.

■ Importer and Breeder of High-class, Pure-bred Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian bred Stallions and Mares will be personally selected to fill special orders.

Breeders in the west can have Canadian breeding mares selected and shipped on commission saving travelling and other expenses. Correspondence invited.



STOCKMEN

Why not advertise your stock and receive a good price for it. Send us your ad. TODAY, or write for rates.

**Farmer's Advocate and
Home Journal**
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Stockmen!

Let us sell your stock for you. The method is easy. Write us for rate card, send your ad. and customers will come.



To Reduce My Herd of SHORTHORNS

I am offering for sale 20 cows and heifers and a few young bulls. My prices are right.

JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALTA

STAR FARM SHORTHORNS

Herd now

headed by Jilt Stamford. This bull won second at Dominion fair, Calgary, and first at Brandon fair 1908. Several bulls the get of my Championship bull Allister, for sale. Improved Yorkshire Pigs, all ages, Dalmeny strain. Barred Plymouth Rocks. Pairs headed by the first and second prize Cockerels at Provincial Poultry show Regina 1909. Eggs for sale.

R. W. CASWELL,
IMPORTER AND BREEDER.
Phone 375, Box 13 Saskatoon, Sask.
C.P.R., C.N.R. and G.T.P.



J. C. POPE

Regina Stock Farm
Regina, Sask.

Breeder of

Ayrshire Cattle & Improved Yorkshire Swine.
Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale.

Mr. A. I. Hickman, Court Lodge

Egerton, Kent, England, exports pedigree Live Stock of every description to all parts of the world. Exported during 1907 more Shetland Ponies, more Romney Marsh Sheep, and more champion Oxford Downs than any other breeder or exporter, besides large numbers of other breed of horses, ponies, cattle, sheep and hogs. Correspondence invited. Highest references given



Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thorogripin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket
Veterinary Adviser**

describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists
45 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

Brampton JERSEYS

CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD

Our next shipment for the West leaves here about 1st of May.

We have anything you wish in Jerseys, male or female. Orders for this shipment should be in at once.

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

transportation is that of freezing them. When this process is employed the flowers are picked while in the bud and will keep perfectly for several weeks in refrigerator boxes. No deterioration in their beauty results from this treatment, and after they have been unpacked and placed in water they slowly revive, and the blossoms develop fully. During the period of refrigeration all growth is suspended, and so slowly do the flowers return to their natural state that such blossoms will last much longer in a room than would be the case had they been brought directly from the greenhouse or the garden.

The facility with which horticultural specimens have been transported by this new method has led to experiments in South Africa, with a view to determining whether many of their wonderful flowers may not be safely exported in bulk to supply the trade in Europe and America. It is exceedingly probable that in the near future we may see offered for sale at apparently ridiculously low prices such an unfamiliar plant as the gorgeous iris, which grows wild in great profusion throughout South Africa

SWALLOWS FLY SWIFTLY

A pigeon fancier in Antwerp, Belgium, recently made a unique experiment by means of which he tested the celerity of flight and the power of orientation possessed by a swallow. Several pairs of these birds had nests under the eaves of his house, and without great difficulty he caught one of the swallows and marked it with a splash of red paint for identification. Then he shipped the bird by rail, together with a consignment of homing pigeons that were being trained, to the town of Compiègne in northern France, a distance of one hundred and forty-seven miles.

The morning after their arrival, pigeons and swallow were liberated simultaneously at 7.15 o'clock. The homers, following their natural instinct, circled round and round many times before getting their bearings, but the swallow darted away toward the north immediately after its cage was opened. Sixty-seven minutes later the watcher in Antwerp saw the swallow enter its nest, while the first pigeons did not arrive for four hours and seven minutes. The former flew at a rate of nearly one hundred and thirty-two miles an hour, but the speed of the pigeons averaged only slightly more than thirty-five and one-half miles an hour. This later time is considerably slower than that of which a homer is capable under ordinary conditions, but, granting this fact, the superiority of the swallow is only too evident.—Harper's Weekly.

EULOGY OF THE DOG

One of the most famous speeches ever made by the late Senator Vest, of Missouri, was made in the course of the trial of a man who had wantonly shot a dog belonging to a neighbor. Vest represented the plaintiff, who demanded \$200 damages. When Vest finished speaking, the jury, after two minutes' deliberation, awarded the plaintiff \$500. The full text of his speech is printed below.

Gentlemen of the Jury,—The best friend a man has in this world may turn against him and become his enemy. His son or daughter that he has reared with loving care may prove ungrateful. Those who are nearest and dearest to us, those whom we trust with our happiness and our good name, may become traitors to their faith. The money that a man has he may lose. It flies away from him, perhaps when he needs it most. A man's reputation may be sacrificed in a moment of ill-considered action. The people who are prone to fall on their knees to do us honor when success is with us may be the first to throw the stone of malice when failure settles its cloud upon our heads. The one absolutely unselfish friend that man can have in this selfish world is his dog.

Horse Owners! Use

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure



The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. IMPOSSIBLE TO PRODUCE SCAR OR BLEMISH.

Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

Be Clean

Send for a copy of our treatise, "How to do Cleaning and Dyeing at Home," mailed postage free on receipt of fifty cents, an extremely small price when compared with the valuable information which the book contains.

It explains everything very clearly, and contains information hitherto held as secrets in the cleaning and dyeing profession. Address—

DYER & CLEANER CO.
Dept. B., Vancouver, B.C.

A tenderfoot thought he could ride, and in front of a lot of cowboys mounted a pony. The pony threw him. A cowboy, helping him up, said

"Hello! What threw you?"

"What threw me? Why, she bucked something fearful! Didn't you see her buck?" cried the tenderfoot.

"Buck?" said the cowboy. "Rats! She only coughed."

Source of Misery PROTRUDING PILES

Read the evidence that this distressing ailment is cured by DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

Some people find it hard to believe that anything short of a surgical operation will cure protruding piles. The doctors have brought about this belief. There is any amount of proof that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a positive cure for this as well as all other forms of piles.

Captain Wm. Smith, Revelstoke, B. C., writes:

"It is with much pleasure I state that I have used Dr. Chase's Ointment for itching, protruding piles of many years standing, and it has completely cured me. I had previously tried many other remedies but they did me no good. I would strongly recommend this ointment to those suffering from this complaint for it is a good and genuine cure."

Mrs. Captain Clinansmith, Salvation Army, Essex, Ont., writes:

"It is with pleasure that I write to you in praise of Dr. Chase's Ointment. Two years ago I was taken with a severe attack of protruding piles and became so bad that I had to keep my bed and could lie in no position except on my stomach. Doctors could give me no help and the various oils and ointments used proved of no avail.

"One Saturday night when I was suffering untold agony my husband went to the drug store for a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment which I had heard of as a cure for piles. Although I had almost given up hope, to the wonder of those around me, I was able to be up on Monday and have had no difficulty from piles since. As a treatment for all kinds of sores and burns, Dr. Chase's Ointment works like magic."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cts. a box, at all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

BINDER TWINE "CRICKET" BRAND

BEST MADE IN U. S. A.

Now offered to the progressive farmers of the Great Northwest, at lower prices than ever before. We sell annually to customers located at 19,000 postoffices in the States, and have been selling direct for nearly one quarter of a century, distributing direct from factory to farm more than double the quantity of any other concern in the world.

YOUR NOTE LOOKS GOOD TO US.

To protect credit buyers from exorbitant prices, charged by discriminating retailers, we will accept notes from responsible parties, payable November 1st, at only 4 per cent added to our low cash price, which we quote for this season, F.O.B. Winnipeg as follows:—
Standard, 500 ft. "Cricket Proof" 8c
Standard Manila, 550 ft. "Cricket Proof" 8½c
Manila, 600 ft. "Cricket Proof" 9c

Let us book your order NOW subject to cancellation or additions according to crop conditions. We were the originators of the liberal crop damage proposition. Remember, we want your business, and will treat you right. Cash or note.

COOPER CORDAGE CO. Warehouse B., WINNIPEG.

COOPER'S FLUID

A SHEEP DIP
A CATTLE WASH
A DISINFECTANT

Absolutely indispensable on farm and ranch. Highly concentrated—non-poisonous. Mixes with cold water—suitable for all animals—won't stain wool or hair.

Positive cure for Scab, Foot Rot, Mange, Ticks, Lice, Ringworm, Sores etc.

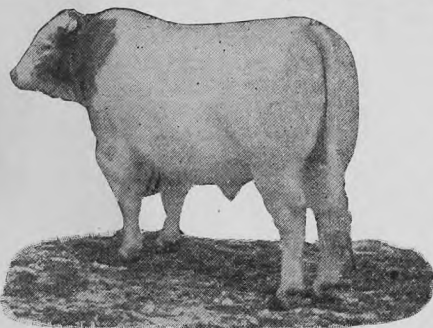
The best disinfectant for Stables, Stock Pens, Hen Houses etc.

COOPER'S THE KING OF SHEEP DIPS USED BY THE KING.

Cooper's Powder Dip has been the king of them all for 65 years. His Majesty's famous Southdowns are dipped regularly in Cooper's. In Spain, by Royal Decree, every man raising Merino Wool must dip his sheep in Cooper's Powder Dip.

FREE Write for copies of books "Sheep Scab" and "Diseases of Sheep." Sent free if you tell us the paper in which you saw this advertisement and how many sheep you have.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally or direct from
WM. COOPER & NEPHEWS, TORONTO.



ADMIRAL CHESTERFIELD

Golden West Stock Farm

After having used Admiral Chesterfield for 4 years at the head of our herd, we now offer him for sale. He is 6 years of age, true and vigorous, and a stock getter that has proved himself. His stock this year made the highest price at the Regina Bull Sale and a bull of his get won Grand Championship at Regina.

Our females are now in good condition and a few are for sale.

P. M. Bredt & Sons

EDENWOLD

Via Balgonie, SASKATCHEWAN

CLYDESDALE STUD BOOK OF CANADA

We will buy a few copies each of volumes 1, 8 and 12, or will give in exchange any of the following volumes, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16.

To complete sets we can supply to breeders volumes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11 at \$1.00 each. Volumes 13, 14, 15 or 16 may be had for \$2.00 each. Address—

ACCOUNTANT

National Live Stock Records, Ottawa, Can.

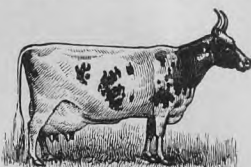
Scotch Shorthorns and Berkshire Pigs

Breeder of Shorthorn cattle of choice merit. The herd is headed by the imported bull, Baron's Voucher. The females are richly bred, being direct descendants of imported stock. A number of winning Berkshire pigs off prize winning stock for sale.

C. F. LYALL

STROME, ALTA.

Glenalmond Stock Farm



AYRESHIRE FOR SALE

Pure-bred animals and a number of high class grade dairy females—cattle of all ages. We are offering a number of imported animals of A1 quality from many of the best herds in Scotland and Canada. Our prices are right and terms easy. Write for particulars.

J. J. RICHARDS, Box 201, Red Deer, Alta.
Long distance phone.

Gentlemen of the jury, a man's dog stands by him in prosperity and in poverty, in health and in sickness. He will sleep on the cold ground, where the wintry winds blow and the snow drives fiercely, if only he may be near his master's side. He will kiss the hand that has no food to offer, he will lick the wounds and sores that come in encounter with the roughness of the world. He guards the sleep of his pauper master as if he were a prince. When all other friends desert he remains. When riches take wings and reputation falls to pieces he is as constant in his love as the sun in its journey through the heavens. If fortune drives the master forth an outcast in the world, friendless and homeless, the faithful dog asks no higher privilege than that of accompanying him to guard against danger, to fight against his enemies, and when the last scene of all comes, and death takes the master in its embrace and his body is laid away in the cold ground, no matter if all other friends pursue their way, there by his graveside will the noble dog be found, his head between his paws, his eyes sad but open in alert watchfulness, faithful and true even to death.

CLYDESDALE STALLION SOLD

The highly-bred Clydesdale stallion, Scotland's Motto (12353), imported from Scotland by William Marshall, Namaka, Alberta, has been sold by him to John Inglis, a prominent farmer near Moose Jaw, for what we understand constitutes a record cash price in the West for a horse of the Clydesdale breed. As Mr. Inglis, before settling in Canada, was stud groom to David Riddell, of Blackhall, Paisley, Scotland, an extensive and successful breeder of Clydesdale horses, it may safely be assumed that he would be well able to judge of the value of his purchase. It is confidently expected that good reports will be duly received from the Moose Jaw district of "Scotland's Motto" as a sire.

* * *

In a paper on the meat supply of the United Kingdom, read at a meeting of the Royal Statistical Society, R. H. Hooker stated that the amount of meat produced in the United Kingdom was now about 25,000,000 cwt. annually, consisting of about 14,000,000 cwt. of beef or veal; 5,500,000 cwt. of mutton or lamb, and about the same quantity of pig meat, although the latter was a very variable quantity. He considered that the home production had somewhat increased during the past fifteen years, although not proportionately to the population. Imports had increased very rapidly in the past thirty years, and they now imported 21,000,000 cwt. to 22,000,000 cwt. annually—viz., about 9,000,000 cwt. of beef, nearly 4,500,000 cent of mutton, and some 7,500,000 cwt. of pig meat. The total annual consumption was thus over 46,000,000 cwt., or about 120 lbs. per head of the population; of which the produce of the United Kingdom amounted in 1907-8 to 54 per cent., it having been well over 60 per cent. 15 years ago. Beef, he said, came mainly from North and South America, but the United States were beginning to show signs of exhaustion, and the Argentine Republic was rapidly increasing its supplies. Mutton came almost entirely from the Southern Hemisphere, and pig meat from North America (a steadily diminishing quantity) and Denmark. In future supplies from North America should steadily dwindle, and he looked to the Southern Hemisphere for an extraneous meat supply—mainly to the Argentine for the beef, and to Australasia for mutton, the latter probably exhibiting great fluctuations. When the South American supply had ceased to grow, there seemed every probability that the next generation would have to pay dear for its meat.

SUGAR BEETS AND BEET SUGAR

Though sugar can be extracted from many plants, the world's main sugar

Roofing

Before deciding on *any* roofing, for *any* purpose, send for this free book which will give you the inside facts about all roofings—shingle, tin, tar, iron—prepared, or "ready" roofings.

This book is fair, frank, comprehensive. It tells all about the cost of each kind of roofing. It tells the advantages and the disadvantages of each. It is a veritable gold mine of roofing information.

The reason we send it free is because it tells too, about Ruberoid roofing.

Since Ruberoid roofing was invented nearly twenty years ago, there have sprung up more than 300 substitutes.

These substitutes, *before they are laid and exposed to the weather*, look like Ruberoid. But don't let that deceive you.

Ruberoid roofing is sun proof, rain proof, snow proof, cold proof, weather proof. It resists acids, gases and fumes.

RUBEROID

(TRADEMARK REGISTERED)

It is so nearly fireproof that if you drop live coals on a Ruberoid roof it will not burn.

The secret of these wonderful properties of Ruberoid roofing lies in the Ruberoid gum—our exclusive product.

No other maker can use this Ruberoid gum—that is why no other roofing can possibly be so good as Ruberoid.

Ruberoid is supplied in its natural color, also in shades—Red, Green, Brown—suitable for the finest homes. And the colors do not wear off or fade, because they are *part* of the roofing—impregnated by our exclusive process.

Get This Free Book

If you are going to roof, though, learn about *all* roofs. To *get* our free book, simply write to Department 976 The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, Canada.

Troubled for Years With CONSTIPATION.

Constipation or costiveness clogs the bowels, chokes up the natural outlet of impure matter, and retains in the system the poisonous effete waste products of nature, thereby causing Biliousness, Headache, Piles, etc. Avoid this serious trouble by the use of

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

They act on the bowels and promote their free and regular action, thus curing constipation and all the diseases which arise from it.

Mr. Henry Pearce, 49 Standish Ave., Owen Sound, Ont., writes:—"Having been troubled for years with constipation, and trying various so-called remedies, which did me no good, whatever, I was persuaded to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I have found them most beneficial; they are, indeed, a splendid pill, and I can heartily recommend them to all those who suffer from constipation."

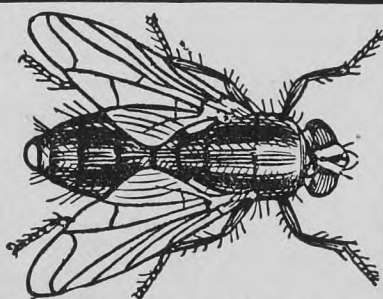
Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c. per vial, or 5 for \$1.00, at all dealers, or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by the manufacturers, The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

FITS

CURED

Trial Free

Falling Sickness, Epilepsy, St. Vitus Dance, Nervous Troubles, etc., positively cured by LIEBIG'S FIT CURE. Free trial bottle sent on application. Write Liebig Co., Phoebe St., Toronto.



WILSON'S FLY PADS

Will kill many times more flies than any other known article

REFUSE UNSATISFACTORY IMITATIONS

WHY NOT RENEW your subscription NOW?

Seldom See

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

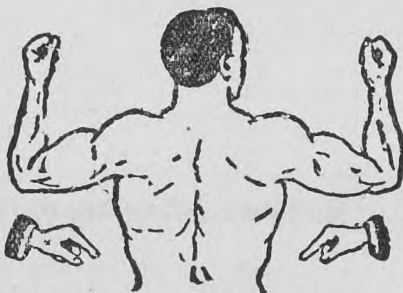
ABSORBINE

will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 8-C free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, for mankind, \$1.00. Removes Soft Bunches, Cures Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands. Allays Pain. Mfd. only by

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 248 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.
LYMANS, Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

Also furnished by Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg;
The National Drug and Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary;
and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

WEAK BACKS MADE STRONG



If you have a pain in your back or a weakness around the loins, and have tried all kinds of drugs and plasters without getting permanent relief, I can assure you of perfect cure if you will wear for a few nights my

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

It cures Lame Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago and Sciatica. It soothes and strengthens from the first application. You wear it while you sleep and get up in the morning feeling like a two-year-old. I have thousands of testimonials like the following:—

"Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Sir,—I received the Belt from you a month ago, and I now write you with pleasure. I am pleased to say that the Belt is doing me a great deal of good. My back has not troubled me once since the first night I had it on. I have a good appetite and I feel better than I have felt for several years.—Thanking you for the Belt.—J. W. BUSH, No. 317 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, Man."

"Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Sir,—I got one of your Belts nearly three years ago and used it according to your instructions for over two months, and I am well pleased with the result. My back, which was so weak and lame, is entirely cured and has not bothered me since. I lent it to some of my neighbors with the same result. Wishing you all success in your good work.—ALLEN SHOEMAKER, Grandview, Man."

IT DOESN'T COST YOU A CENT TILL CURED

Don't delay trying it. Your future happiness depends on your checking this drain upon your vitality, so stop it now and you can be sure of a long and vigorous life, full of the joys of a healthy vigor.

Don't drug. Drugs can't cure you, as you know, if you have tried them. My Belt cures because it increases your nerve power and vitality.

It's easy to be cured my way. You put my appliance on when you go to bed; you feel a glowing warmth passing through your body, and the electric power gives you new life. When you wake up in the morning you feel bright, lively and vigorous, and you wonder where your pains and aches have gone. My Belt has removed the cause and they will never return. That's a better way than making a drug store of your stomach. And who ever saw anybody actually cured by drugs? I can tell you drugs don't cure, and if you have tried them you know it. Nearly all my patients tried drugs first.

CALL TO-DAY

I have a beautiful book, full of good, honest talk about how men are made big and noble, and I'll send it to you, free, sealed, if you send me this coupon. Call for consultation free.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN

112 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada

Please send me your book, free.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Wednesdays and Saturdays until 8.30 p.m.

supply comes at present from only two plant species, sugar cane and sugar beets, and it comes about equally from each. The former is grown only in tropical or sub-tropical climates, the latter only in temperate climates.

The great bulk of the beet sugar consumed is made in European countries, Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary and France being the leading producers. But there are now 64 active beet-sugar factories in United States, located in 16 different States. Last year the farmers of these States harvested about 365,000 acres of beets, and delivered to the factories 3,415,000 tons of beets. From these, nearly 426,000 tons of refined sugar was made. The yield of beets per acre was 9½ tons, and the yield of sugar per acre of beets was 2,334 pounds.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued its annual report on "Progress of the Beet-sugar Industry in 1908." One marked feature of progress is seen in the improved quality of the beets grown. The entire beet crop for 1908 averaged 15¾ per cent. of sugar in the beets. The factory processes have also been improved, until the refined sugar produced is about four-fifths of that contained in the beets.

One of the instructive features of this report is an account of the use of by-products. The beet pulp from which the sugar has been extracted, is a useful stock food, and vast quantities of it are fed in the fresh state to cattle and sheep. It finds special favor with dairymen. A dozen or more factories have installed plants for drying pulp. With this is mixed molasses, the product being put on the market as "dried-molasses-beet-pulp." The molasses is also extensively used in the manufacture of alcohol.

The prospects for further development of the industry are reported to be good. Plans are on foot for the building of several new factories.

ADVOCATES ADVANCED REGISTRY

Speaking of the importance of advanced registry and official testing of cows, M. H. Gardner, the Superintendent of Advanced Registry, says:

"The herdbook conserves the purity of a breed, being based upon purity of blood; any animal being eligible to registry whose sire and dam have been recorded. An Advanced Register is a herdbook within a herdbook, based upon individual merit, and designed as an aid to improvement within the breed. Advanced registry is especially adapted to the improvement of the dairy breeds of cattle. Since the establishment of this system by the Holstein-Friesian Association, over 9,600 cows and 700 bulls have been admitted to advanced registry, many of the cows making very notable records.

"While the system does not ignore the value of conformation, as indicated by its score-card, it is based more largely on the individual excellence of the animal as measured, on the part of the cow, by her ability in dairy production, and on the part of the bull, by his potency in the production of daughters of merit. The system enables the breeder desirous of improving his herd to ascertain the true dairy ability of his cows, not only to his own satisfaction but to that of his customers also; while by its records it enables him, as also the owner of grades or common cows, to select a bull with a heredity such as is most likely, when mated with his cows, to increase the productive capacity of the herd. Many owners of grade and mixed herds will now use nothing but a bull of advanced registry breeding.

Indirectly, it pays a breeder to officially test his cows and enter them in the advanced register, because he thus aids in raising the standard of the breed and in increasing its popularity. It pays him directly, because by proving the capacity of his cows to the satisfaction of the buyer, he increases their selling value, and the selling value of their progeny; also, he may win a large sum in prize-money."

BE SURE AND SEE
THE TRADE MARK:



... "The ...
Maple Leaf"

Mrs. A. Schnare
Black Point, N.B.
writes: "For years I was troubled with weak back. Oftentimes I have laid in bed for days, being scarcely able to turn myself and I have also been a great sufferer while trying to perform my household duties. I had doctors attending me without avail and tried liniments and plasters, but nothing seemed to do me any good. I was about to give up in despair when my husband induced me to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and after using two boxes I am now well and able to do my work. I am positive Doan's Kidney Pills are all that you claim for them and I would advise all kidney sufferers to give them a fair trial."

Price, 50 cents per box, 3 boxes for \$1.25. At all dealers, or will be mailed direct on receipt of price, by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.
In ordering specify "Doan's."

Traction Engineering

Traction Engine Practice teaches student how to line up, fire under load, clean boilers, engine driving, etc. College furnishes four traction engines for student practice.

Shop Work teaches pupils how to forge and temper chisels, make welds, babbit bearings, set and repair flues, repair machinery, test boilers, put in stay bolts, grind and set valves, etc. Not a short lecture course, but a three-months' course, where a student is taught to do the work himself. Correspondence course if desired. Send for catalog. Highland Park College of Engineering, Des Moines, Ia.

Fits For proof that Fits can be cured write to

Cured Mr. Wm. Stinson,
134 Tyndall Ave., Toronto

for pamphlet giving full particulars of simple home treatment. 20 years success—over 1000 testimonials in one year.

Sole Proprietors—Trench's Remedies Ltd. Dublin

CHURCH BELLS

CHIMES AND PEALS

MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY

FULLY WARRANTED

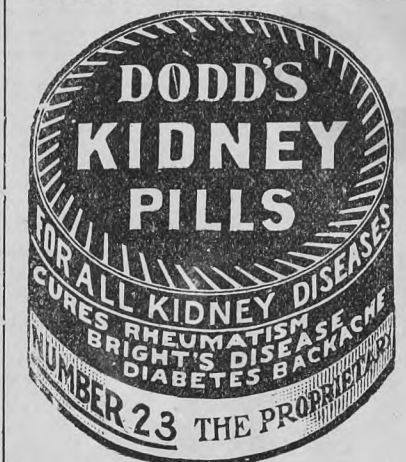
McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO.,

BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A.

Established 1856



You can't always tell, says an exchange, what will happen. For instance, there is a story of a man who determined to commit suicide. He went to the store and bought a rope, a can of coal oil, a box of matches, a dose of arsenic and a revolver. He went down to the river and pushed the boat from the shore and waded to where a limb hung over; saturated his clothing with the coal oil, lighted a match and set fire to his clothing, took the dose of arsenic, put the muzzle of the revolver to his temple, pushed the boat from under him and pulled the trigger. But the bullet glanced and cut the rope above him and he fell kerflop into the river; the water put the fire out and he got strangled and coughed up the arsenic. He rose and waded out, and declared himself a candidate for the Legislature on the reform ticket.—*The Wayne Register.*



When Answering Ads. Mention the Advocate

TRADE NOTES

A ROPE AROUND THE EARTH

A rope factory in Plymouth, Mass., produces every seven hours enough rope, yarn, and binder twine to reach around the earth. It is an enormous plant, composed of several huge mills, as well as a quarter-mile-long ropewalk of the old style. A network of railway tracks runs in and out through the buildings, and cars hauled by dummy engines distribute materials and gather the finished goods into the enormous storehouse, from which trainloads of rope and twine are constantly moving out to all parts of the country.

It is difficult for Bill Jones, who uses a dozen balls of binder twine a year, to realize that millions of just such balls of twine are threaded into harvesters each summer, and that to make this twine hundreds of spindles are spinning all the year round, so fast that the eye cannot see them.

SHOULD FARMERS OWN HAY PRESSES?

Every farmer who raises hay in quantity should purchase a hay press. Excepting the very limited market that is right at home, there is no market at all for unbaled hay. A hay press enables farmers to put their hay into the one form in which it can always be sold. Baled hay is said to bring higher prices than unbaled hay. The difference is not merely the cost of baling. Farmers who are prepared to do their own baling can figure on liberal compensation for their work and still have a nice margin of profit on their baled hay over what they would receive for it unbaled. If you are raising hay for market, be prepared to bale it. Don't count your hay "made" until you have put it in the condition in which you can market it and get the highest market price for it. The International Harvester Company builds, along with their many other machines, two hay presses that are well suited to the work of average farmers. They are not the large power press type, such as are used by large contract hay balers. They are one and two-horse presses that enable farmers to do their own work. They do as good work as the professional hay balers can turn out with their belt power presses, they do it fast enough to be satisfactory, they can be operated with a very small force, and best of all, they enable each farmer to bale this hay at times when it is most convenient or when he has no other work for himself and his boys. Such a hay press should not be looked upon as an expense, like wages or horse hire. It should be regarded as a permanent investment which enables him to get more dollars out of the hay field as certainly, as if he purchased additional acres of land. Good one and two-horse presses, such as the one mentioned, ought to last many years with no cost worth mentioning for upkeep or repairs. Summarized, the advantages are, good wages for the farmer and his horses at such times as they would be earning nothing, better prices for hay, hay can be preserved better and a certain market for the hay at all times.

MAPLE-FLAVORED SYRUP

If we had been told 20 years ago that by dissolving sugar in water and adding an extract we could make a maple-flavored syrup that could not be detected from the genuine maple syrup, we would have said that the party was misinformed, or thought that he was ready for an asylum. Science has discovered that by blending certain fruits and vegetables together a product is produced which when placed with sugar and water will make a syrup as good as maple. In order to accomplish this you simply dissolve four cupfuls of sugar in two cupfuls of hot water, add a teaspoonful of mapleine; stir thoroughly and strain through a damp cloth. By this method you manufacture a maple-flavored syrup at a cost of 65 cents a gallon as against \$1.25 to \$2.00 when you buy maple syrup in tins. Mapleine can be had in Canada. Most grocers handle it. If your grocer should not happen to

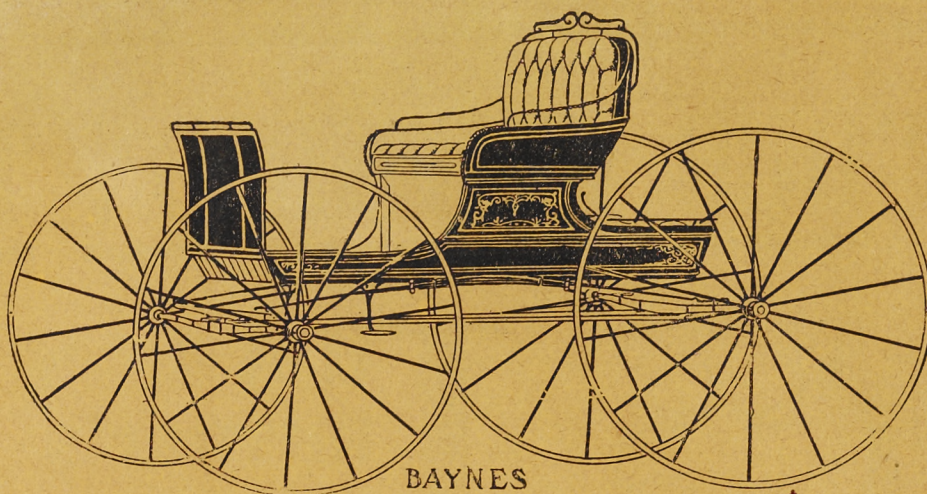
have it, ask him to get it for you. A bottle of mapleine will flavor two gallons of syrup, and is used just the same as a lemon or vanilla extract for flavoring cakes, candie, and ice creams.

BIG FAIR FOR PRINCE ALBERT

This being the year of the sensational gold discoveries at Lac La Ronge, and the year following which Prince Albert district produced the largest yields and finest quality of Red Fyfe wheat in Central Saskatchewan as shown by Government records, the people of Prince Albert have decided to "blow" themselves to the biggest, brightest and most amusing fair in the history

of the Province. August 10, 11 and 12th are going to be red-letter days in the Gateway City, and amusement both day and night will celebrate the awakening of the beautiful old city of the North Saskatchewan. The grounds have been enlarged, bigger and better buildings are being erected, all the Parker shows are going to be there, ten fast track events with big purses have been provided, and thousands of dollars are to be spent in prizes and grand-stand attractions. Trains are to be run from the city to the gates of the grounds, a new large stand is to be erected, and the liveliest three days' fun furnished ever seen in Central Saskatchewan. Bill Kernaghan, Secretary of the Fair,

and Charlie McGregor, Secretary of the Turf Club, are working overtime in harness with Manager Snell to make this such a fair as will be worth people's while to go many miles to see. Entries for track events and exhibits are already pouring in, and the single fare over the C. N. R. system in Saskatchewan will fill all the trains and accommodate several specials on all the lines leading into Prince Albert from the 9th to the 12th of August. It is expected that an exhibit of free-milling quartz running over \$30,000 of pure gold to the ton will be one of the most sensational features ever shown in Saskatchewan or in all Western Canada.



BAYNES
No. 590. NEWPORT

The cut herewith doesn't illustrate this job effectively, as the vehicle itself is very attractive.

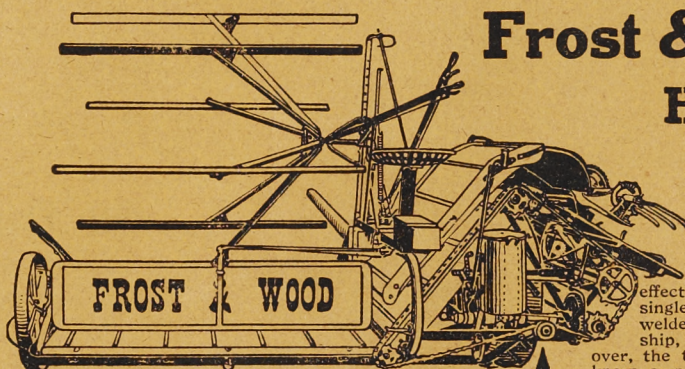
We hang it on either side or elliptic springs, and it is fitted with the Baynes Long Distance Axle, which will run a

Baynes Buggies

year with one oiling, and Ball-Bearing Quick-Shifting Shaft Couplings, with which you can take the shafts out of the job and substitute a pole in about twenty seconds.

If your dealer hasn't one of our catalogues, write us direct.

THE BAYNES CARRIAGE CO., LTD., HAMILTON, ONT.



Frost & Wood No. 3 Binder Has a Strong "Back Bone"

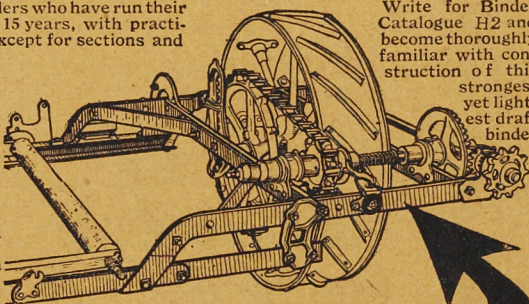
"Canadian" conditions are "different" from those prevalent in other countries. It is well for the "Canadian" farmer to remember this. He will find it will pay him to purchase from a Canadian Company who know the requirements of the different sections and who build their machines accordingly. The Frost & Wood Co. have been manufacturing Farm Implements for the last 70 years and have the very best and most prosperous farmers as customers.

Frost & Wood organization covers Canada from Atlantic to Pacific. Branch Warehouses in New Westminster, B.C., Edmonton, Regina, Brandon, Winnipeg, Toronto, London, Ottawa, Sherbrooke, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Truro and Charlottetown. Your "local" agent can thus on shortest notice obtain for you (if he hasn't it on hand himself) any Frost & Wood Machine or part thereof that you may desire.

The FROST & WOOD CO. Limited
SMITH'S FALLS, CANADA

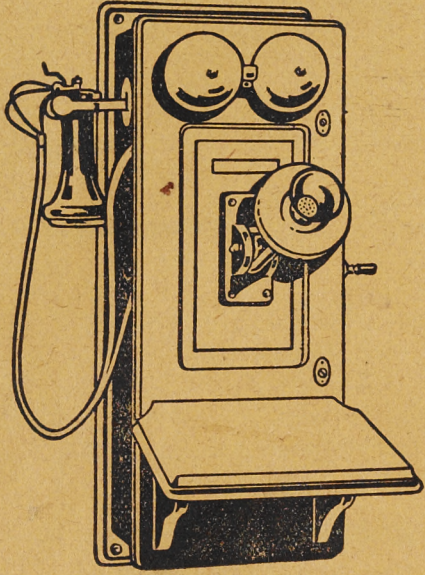
Dropping into a furrow harder than intended, or accidentally striking a boulder, does not "wreck" our No. 3—because it is built to stand more "hard knocks" than a binder is commonly supposed to encounter. The No. 3 Main Power Frame—the binder's "back bone"—consists of heavy pieces of steel firmly rivetted together. The Platform is connected to the Main Power Frame by a Double Steel Brace (see illustration). Hard work and rough ground have no effect on this brace. Certainly, no possibility of it sagging. Indeed, every single part of the No. 3 is of the best material, securely bolted, rivetted or welded to some other part. It's the QUALITY, in material and workmanship, that we put into our binders that enables them to beat, by five times over, the two or three seasons' durability-record of other binders. Why, we know owners (names on request) of Frost & Wood binders who have run their machines for 12 to 15 years, with practically no expense except for sections and oil.

The No. 3 cuts, binds and ties all kinds of grain—whether light, heavy, short, long, broken or lodged. It's no "quitter"—never goes to the fence. You always can count upon the No. 3 to do more than its share of the hard work connected with Canadian Harvesting.



Write for Binder Catalogue H2 and become thoroughly familiar with construction of this strongest yet lightest draft binder

"OUR FRIEND ON THE WALL"



THAT'S how the farmer's whole family soon gets to regard the rural telephone

UNTIL you have actually learned from our Bulletin 1416 just what use the farm telephone really would be to you, you probably will keep on thinking that a telephone is a luxury not for the farmer.



Perhaps you partly realise the value of a telephone but imagine it takes a lot of capital and organization and outlay to instal a 'phone in a rural community.



Send for Bulletin 1416 ("Rural Telephone Equipment") and you will learn that both ideas are wrong,—'way, 'way wrong. The Bulletin is free, but it is instructive. It tells—



—how to interest your neighbors, every one of them, in farm telephone service;—



—how to get up a company, with very little ready money, to equip yourselves with the same good telephone service they have in the great cities;—



—and it also shows you where, how, and why the installation of such a service on your farm will actually *save* money instead of *costing* money.

"Our Friend on the Wall"

For one thing, the telephone will surely help you to get better prices for what you sell, and help you to sell it to the best advantage every time. A couple of minutes talk over the 'phone will post you as to how the market is *that day*. Even a daily newspaper could only tell you how the market was *the day before*.

"Our Friend on the Wall"

If sudden sickness comes, with the horses far off in the fields at work, or the menfolks away, or nobody able to drive in for the doctor,—there's the 'friend on the wall' instantly ready to summon help. And help may mean life as against death. Because some illnesses develop to a hopeless degree in the *extra time* it would take to go and get the doctor.

"Our Friend on the Wall"

Suppose you think of cutting your hay to-day because the weather looks like holding fair. The telephone would ascertain for you just what the weather man says the weather will be to-morrow. That might make the difference for you between profit and a big loss.

"Our Friend on the Wall"

When the womenfolk are lonesome and want a chat with their neighbors—when you want help in case of fire—when the young folks want to get a jolly little party together quickly for a little fun—when you want to know the outcome of some important event—in a hundred ways, every day of the farmer's year, winter, summer, spring or fall, the rural telephone saves, helps, economises time, spares trouble—and earns its cost so often over and over that you will know in a week after it's in that it *makes* money for you *instead* of costing money.

Please send for Bulletin 1416 Do that to-day—it costs nothing to read it, and it will tell you a great deal you want to know.

For Bulletin 1416
Address

**The
Northern
Electric and
Manufacturing
Company
Limited**

Manufacturers and suppliers of
all apparatus and equipment used
in the construction, operation and
maintenance of Telephone and
Power Plants. Address Office
nearest you. :: ::

MONTREAL Cor. Notre Dame
and Guy Streets.
TORONTO 60 Front Street W.
WINNIPEG 595 Henry Avenue
VANCOUVER 424 Seymour
Street.